



The Scottish Institute For Policing Research

annual report

2019/20

Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Annual Report and Accounts 2019/20
for the academic year ending 31 August 2020

**Annual Report and Accounts presented to the
SIPR Board of Governance 27 August 2020**



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Dr Liz Aston,
SIPR Director

director's introduction

I am excited to present a new look Annual Report, which has been compiled by Monica Boyle, our new Knowledge Exchange and Business manager. Running throughout the report are 'spotlights' on research being undertaken across our member Higher Education Institutes (HEIs).

In addition we have sections highlighting SIPR's work with our policing partners, activity associated with each of our networks, the postgraduate community, and some examples of international and partnership activity.

Firstly I would briefly like to mention some of the key things we have been working on in order to improve our strategic focus, processes and governance. In 2019, SIPR entered its fourth phase (2019-2024), as such, it is fitting that we review the overarching principals and strategic aims that support our mission and guide our operations. We have prepared a SIPR Strategic Plan (2019-2024), and launched three SIPR strategic research themes which can be seen on pages 6 and 7. We also developed a new consortium agreement (2019-2024), and introduced an annual planning cycle and activity log. Whilst some of our plans have been delayed due to COVID-19, SIPR's strong collaborative foundation has ensured that we were well placed to support and scrutinise policing during the crisis.

I will pull out some of the key SIPR highlights of 2019-20 associated with our four key aims.

RESEARCH:	launch of new policing pandemics briefing series
KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE:	Scottish International Policing Conference on Digital Policing
LEARNING AND INNOVATION:	award of two SIPR PhD studentships
PARTNERSHIPS:	Fifth International Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference, Edinburgh

SIPR HIGHLIGHTS OF 2019-20

RESEARCH: publication of new peer reviewed briefings and reports from SIPR funded studies; launch of new SIPR Research Evidence in Policing Pandemics briefing series; and and members' externally funded projects.

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE: 9th Scottish International Policing Conference on Digital Policing attended by 170 academics and practitioners; launch of new SIPR Policing the Lockdown" blog with University of Edinburgh (see page 13); launch of impact dissemination fund; hosting knowledge exchange events with key partners e.g. Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research and Drug Research Network Scotland.

LEARNING AND INNOVATION: award of two SIPR (matched funded) PhD studentships; introduction of new SIPR postgraduate student co-ordinator role; launch of InSPEC (Insights from Student, Postgraduate and Early Career Researchers) Series; and the introduction of new University based Special Constable training programme.

PARTNERSHIPS: supporting the 5th International Law Enforcement and Public Health conference in Edinburgh; hosting a Visiting Fellow from the Police University College of Finland; leadership team invited keynotes at the Flemish Centre for Policing and Security 30th Anniversary Conference in Ghent; and the re-invigoration of the International Advisory Committee.

LOOKING FORWARD TO 2020/21

2020/21 is already shaping up to be an exciting year with many activities planned. We have set an ambitious calendar which supports the achievement of our four key aims and I am personally looking forward to:

RESEARCH:	Launching of research funds aligned with our three strategic research themes through our 'Future of Policing' call (worth £100,000) and Public Protection Network call (worth £30,000), as well as our planned research program to provide rapid evidence assessments and responsive research funds.
KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE:	Embarking on an impressive and diverse program online events and webinars and continuing our great work with policing partners to support Police Scotland's evidence based policing goal (as identified against outcome 5 of the Annual Police Plan 2020/21). Although it is subject to ongoing government advice regarding large gatherings, we hope we will be able to host the 10th Scottish International Policing Conference on policing system capability and resilience as well as our student symposium in Spring 2021.
LEARNING AND INNOVATION:	After the excellent response to the 2019/20 matched funded PhD call, we are looking forward to launching our next round PhD studentships. We will also further develop SIPR's own Practitioner Fellows scheme and deliver Scottish Justice Fellows Scheme with Scottish Government and SCCJR.
PARTNERSHIPS:	Mapping, extending and maximising our opportunities for partnership working e.g. through the International Advisory Committee, SIPR representation on reference/working groups, and the International Summer School.

I would like to thank Monica, the four Associate Directors, Executive Committee, Board of Governance, International Advisory Committee, Single Points of Contact at each of our HEIs, our academic and practitioner members, and our wider partners for making all the work that SIPR does possible. A special thank you to all our contributors who took the time to provide us with an update of their work through our 'spotlight on research' features. These articles represent a snapshot of the research being undertaken across our member universities and demonstrate the strength and diversity of Scottish policing research, as well as its national and international reach.

Finally, thank you to you our readers, for taking the time to learn more about our institution. I encourage you to have a good look at this report, which highlights just some of the great work that is going on across the SIPR community. Please get in touch with us if you would like to get involved with SIPR in any way and visit our website to stay informed on our news, publications, and events, and to subscribe to our newsletter.





www.sipr.ac.uk

sipr's mission

“To support internationally excellent, multi-disciplinary policing research to enable evidence informed policy & practice.”

Established in 2007, the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) has now entered its fourth phase covering the period 2019 until 2024. Given this new chapter, we have revisited the overall mission, aims, and objectives of the institute to ensure that SIPR remains relevant and continues to support the practical and academic needs of policing within Scotland and internationally.

OUR AIMS

1. RESEARCH 	2. KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE 	3. LEARNING AND INNOVATION 	4. PARTNERSHIPS 
Facilitating internationally excellent, independent research of relevance to policing.	Engaging in a range of knowledge exchange activities to strengthen the evidence base on which policy and practice are improved & developed nationally and internationally.	Nurturing a culture of learning & innovation.	Promoting the development of national & international partnerships with researcher, practitioner and policing communities.

5 YEAR PLAN OBJECTIVES: Within these four aims we will strive to achieve the following:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting internationally excellent policing research under three strategic research themes in order to shape strategic focus and respond to external drivers. Enhance excellence of SIPR policing research through improvements to quality assurance processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate events and enhance knowledge exchange tools with international reach. Support evidence to practice routes and develop pathways to enable and document impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurture learning and innovation in policing organisations and universities, supporting the postgraduate community and the next generation of researchers and practitioners. Foster links between higher education and policing organisations and partners to support training, education, leadership, and innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate networking and collaboration between academics, practitioners, and policy makers nationally and internationally. Develop strategic links with new and existing partners.
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OPERATIONAL GOALS:

To further support the achievement of our aims, four core enablers will be incorporated to underly SIPR's operations. These include:

1. Improving governance processes (effective legal documentation, planning processes, and quality assurance)
2. Expanding the SIPR profile (via communication processes, and extending partnerships and active membership).
3. Enhancing impact (articulating the value of SIPR by identifying where our work has made a difference to research, policy, and practice).
4. Enhancing research and knowledge exchange profile and capability.

STRATEGIC RESEARCH THEMES

Underlying the direction and achievement of our objectives are SIPR's three strategic research themes. Developed to inform SIPR's strategic direction and investment over Phase IV (2019-2024) these themes consolidate and enhance SIPR activities, reach, and impact within policing research. Reflecting SIPR's academic ambitions and complementing our four networks, these themes are also cognisant of the wider Strategic Police Priorities.

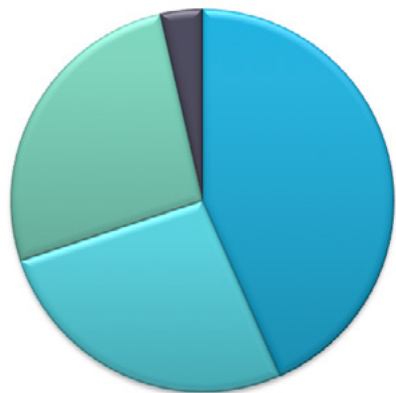
<p>1 Policing and health, safety, and well-being:</p>	<p>2 Technology and digital policing:</p>	<p>3 Policing systems capability and resilience:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention; • Role, value, and impact of policing within the wider system; • Gender-based violence; • Mental health; • Substance use; • Public protection; • Missing persons; • Community safety and harm reduction; • Local policing, visibility, and accessibility; • Police-community relations; and • Public confidence and legitimacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontline policing and technology; • Digital contact, online visibility & accessibility; • Big Data and predictive policing; • Surveillance; • Cyber enabled/dependent crime; • Cyber security; • Public protection; • Maximising intelligence; • Digital Forensic investigation; and • Social, ethical, and legal considerations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce; • Support for operational policing; • Retention/recruitment; • Business change/change management; • Culture, diversity, and inclusion; • Staff well-being; • Leadership; • Training, learning, and education; • Demand; • Data; and • Investigation.

financial summary

INCOME

SIPR is the product of aspiration for genuine, meaningful, and sustained collaboration between academic policing research and practical policing.

It represents a true collaboration between academia and policing throughout Scotland with all members investing time, energy and resources into ensuring our mutual success. As such, SIPR is funded by contributions from 14 Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) throughout Scotland, as well as through core funding provided from both Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority.



SIPR Income 2019/20

- HEIs
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Police Authority
- Sponsorship

The majority of SIPR's income for 2019/20 came from an underspend in 2018/19 however, our recurrent funding from HEIs, Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority and Sponsorship (provided by the James Smart Memorial Fund) accounted for almost half of the institute's revenue.



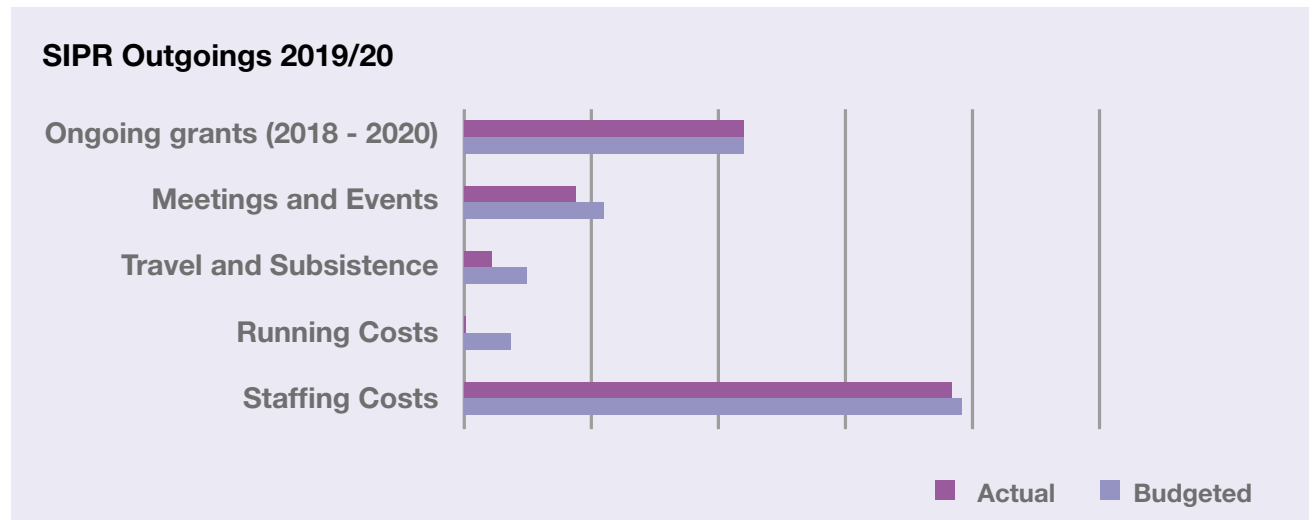


OUTGOINGS

Despite the challenges of 2019/2020, SIPR successfully delivered a range of knowledge exchange activities, supported research, and invested in the next generation of policing research.

However, due to lockdown significant underspend occurred against our expended outgoings for both travel and events.

Furthermore, we have also been able to identify significant savings in our current and future running costs. We intent to re-invest this in future grants and knowledge exchange activities.



£22,500* on key events

For examples see the Scottish International Conference (page 14), the Postgraduate Symposium (page 69), and the joint DRNS event on 'Approaches to the Policing of drugs' (page 92).

£35,500* to fund research

For examples see Dr Karri Gillespie Smith 'Moving towards Trauma-Informed policing: An exploration of police officers' attitudes and perceptions towards Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)' (Page 43) and Dr Penny Haddrill's 'Development of a kit for the collection of human DNA evidence in wildlife crime cases in Scotland' (Page 34).

£7,500* to support partnership working

'For examples supporting SIPR representation at external boards and reference groups (see page 18) and supporting international events such as LEPH (see page 85).

£35,000* to fund studentships

For example Masters level funding etc within Joint Investigative Interviews (page 33).

*figures have been rounded up.

SIPR 2019/20 highlights: Our year in review



Monica Boyle,
Knowledge Exchange and
Business Manager

I was delighted to join the SIPR leadership team in July 2019 taking over from the wonderful Tim Heilbronn who reliably informs me that retirement is suiting him well.

This timing provided me with the honour of supporting the institute through its first year of Phase IV.

To say that 2019/20 has been challenging would be an understatement and we are all continuing to navigate the unprecedented environments and working practices we find ourselves in. However, looking back over 2019/20 I am immensely proud of everything that the institute managed to achieve which certainly wouldn't have been possible without the immense network of support that SIPR is fortunate enough to have so thank you to all our incredible members, partners, and postgraduate community.

I am looking forward to continuing to work with many of you throughout 2020/21 and am always keen to develop new ideas or collaborations so please don't hesitate to get in contact to discuss any SIPR matters (at m.boyle@napier.ac.uk). Also please don't forget to engage with us through our website (www.sipr.ac.uk), subscribe to our newsletter, and follow us on twitter (@The SIPR).

EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

One of SIPR's core roles is to bring together the policing research community to discuss, learn and engage. Due to the international pandemic crisis, many of our events were cancelled or postponed, however, we have included below some of the notable events we organised and activities we undertook over the year.

SEPTEMBER 2019

Seminar - Private Security and Domestic Violence (co-hosted with SCCJR)

Co-hosted with SCCJR Dr Diarmaid Harkin's seminar on Private Security and Domestic Violence. This event drew on Dr Harkin's Australian based research to explore risks and benefits of family violence organisations deploying private security companies to improve actual or perceived feelings of safety and security.

Seminar - Legitimacy, Accountability and the use of Force in American Policing

Co-hosted seminar by Dr Richard Hough (University of West Florida) presented on his extensive knowledge of homicide investigation, the use of force by officers, and provided insight into his experience as an expert witness in the U.S. federal court system, testifying on fatal use of force by police and major crime investigations.

Hosted international policing visitors

SIPR was delighted to host delegations from international policing colleagues representing the Bavarian Riot Police and a delegation of Senior Officers from the Jiangxi Police Institute in China, as well as representatives from the London Policing college. The purpose of these presentations was to provide an insight into SIPR and police training in Scotland.



Dr Andrew Wooff welcoming our Bavarian Riot Police Visitors

OCTOBER 2019

Fifth International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health

SIPR members, including the SIPR leadership team and representatives from our International Advisory Committee presented at this international event in Edinburgh. SIPR co-sponsored the networking reception delivered by Dr Aston and DCC Malcolm Graham. The Scottish Centre for Law Enforcement and Public Health (SCLEPH - of which SIPR is a founding member) was also launched at the conference. For more information on SCLEPH, see page 85.

Seminar - Police officers reasoning about violence in close relationships: An application of Burke's pentad in the analysis of language (and thought)

Co-hosted with Edinburgh Napier University Dr Jarmo Houtsonen (a visiting fellow and Senior Researchers from the Police University College in Finland) presented emerging findings from his research on how police officers make sense of domestic violence. For more information about Dr Houtsonen's visit please see (page 83).

Podcast – SIPR on Visible Policing Podcast

Dr Aston spoke with Professor Mike Rowe on police legitimacy, community policing and the role of technology of policing in Scotland and across Europe.

NOVEMBER 2019

SCLEPH

First meeting of the Scottish Law Enforcement and Public Health group. For more information, see page 85.

Hosted international policing visitors

SIPR was delighted to host a second delegation of Senior Officers from the Jiangxi Police Institute in China, as well as representatives from the London Policing college to provide insight into SIPR and police training in Scotland.

DECEMBER 2019

Seminar – Reviewing new entry routes into policing

Associate Professor Sarah Soppitt (Northumbria University) discussing the College of Policing's introduction of the new Police Education Qualifications Framework and accompanying entry routes into policing, which has led to much debate nationally as to whether Police Officers need a degree, but less as to what Police Officers should know and why.

Annual events – the Scottish International Policing Conference and the SIPR Postgraduate Symposium

5th Annual SIPR Postgraduate Symposium

The SIPR Postgraduate symposium showcases postgraduate research encouraging students to present their research in a supportive environment. More information on the symposium including articles from each of the winning presenters and runners-up can be found in the postgraduate section starting on page 69.

9th Annual Scottish International Policing Conference

Attended by over 170 delegates, this year's conference focussed on Digital Policing, exploring ethical, legal, and societal concerns raised by the incorporation of various forms of technology, and the challenge of policing in a digital sphere. Further details are available on page 14.

JANUARY 2020

Symposium – Approaches to the Policing of Drugs

Co-delivered with the Drugs Research Network Scotland (DRNS) this event facilitated the sharing of research, wider knowledge and views regarding the policing of drugs in order to best help support the police approach in Scotland going forward. For more information on this event see page 92.

FEBRUARY 2020

International Advisory Committee

For the first time in five years, we were delighted to convene a meeting of our international advisory committee chaired by Mr Derek Penman. For more information on the Advisory Committee please see page 81.

MARCH 2020

Seminar - Tracing ultras in the urban fabric: the use and semiotics of sticker art by football fans in Scotland

Dr Colin Atkinson presented his preliminary research exploring the use and semiotics of sticker art by football fans who self-identify or are labelled as

ultras. The presentation also critically reflected on the process of mapping, and identified plans for the future development of the research.

Postgraduate Workshop

This one day workshop invited policing postgraduates to develop their skills within presentations as well designing and submitting posters.



March 2020 - attendees at postgraduate workshop

APRIL 2020

Research Funding: Impact and Dissemination Fund

SIPR Launched its new Impact and Dissemination Funding Scheme which supports the translation of recently completed research into policy and practice using innovative dissemination techniques. A maximum of £500 per grant is available.

Launch Blog Series: Policing the Lockdown

SIPR and the University of Edinburgh have teamed up to create a new blog series to shine a light on policing practices during the pandemic and their impact, both in Scottish and international contexts. For more information see page 16.

MAY 2020

SIPR Studentship winners announced

The two winners of the SIPR match-funded studentships were announced with Edinburgh Napier University (led by Dr Shane Horgan) and Abertay University (led by Dr Penny Woolnough). These studentships will focus on “The impact of the 2020 pandemic on the police, the public and their relationship” and “Estimation of Risk for Missing Individuals (ERMI): Development of the First Empirical Risk Assessment and Decision Support Tool for Missing Person Investigations”.

Additionally, partial studentship funding was awarded to University of Strathclyde to be led by Dr Yashar Moshfeghi focussing on “Models of Threat Assessment”.

SCCJR Blog Contribution

SIPR Director, Dr Liz Aston was invited by the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research to write for their excellent blog series: ‘The Justice Stories’ and discussed how Policing has been impacted by the COVID-19 virus. For more information on SIPRs work with SCCJR, please see page 89.





JUNE 2020

Volunteer Student Coordinators Recruited

We are delighted to welcome Larissa Engelmann and Simon-Lewis Menzies to the team as our new volunteer student coordinators who will work closely with the SIPR Leadership Team to shape the future of the student network through engagement with the postgraduate community and development of key postgraduate activities. For more information on these roles and the postgraduate community more generally, please see page 67.

JULY 2020

Strategic and Business Plans planning and confirmation

The SIPR Leadership Team have worked with the Executive Committee and the International Advisory Committee to construct the strategic plan guiding the activities and objectives of SIPR over the next year and throughout Phase IV of SIPR. For more information on these strategic goals, please see pages 6 and 7.

AUGUST 2020

Relaunch of SIPR Blog

The SIPR blog has now been successfully relaunched on a new platform (the SIPR website). Our first contributor Pia Pennekamp has provided more information about her work on page 72.

Board of Governance

The SIPR Board of Governance convened to review a report of SIPR's activities an associated finances as well as review the plans for the next year.



9TH ANNUAL SCOTTISH INTERNATIONAL POLICING CONFERENCE

Digital Policing: Ethical Challenges Regarding the Role of Technology in Policing

Attended by over 170 delegates, this year's conference focussed on Digital Policing, exploring ethical, legal, and societal concerns raised by the incorporation of various forms of technology, and the challenge of policing in a digital sphere.

The conference is the cornerstone of the SIPR annual calendar as it endeavours to promote sharing of knowledge and experience between all of our delegates who represent a diverse range of disciplines, specialisms, and backgrounds across both the academic and practitioner spheres. With this in mind, SIPR were delighted to host two keynote speakers for the first time. In addition to Mr James Kavanagh's presentation of the annual James Smart Memorial Lecture, Dr Katerina Hadjimatheou was the inaugural presenter of the Professor Nick Fyfe Lecture.

We were honoured to host Mr Kavanagh as the previous Chief Constable of Essex, whose insightful presentation focussed on the concept of 'Policing without fear or favour', questioning whether this was enough in the digital age.

Dr Katerina Hadjimatheou, an applied philosopher examining the ethical and human rights implication of developments in criminal justice and policing presented a though-provoking take on 'Ethical issues in data driven policing' looking at emerging trends.

In addition to these wonderful keynotes, the conference was jam packed full of fascinating workshops on issues as diverse as frontline policing, particularly looking at the Mobile Working project (for more information on this project, please see page 22), digital contact for policing, ethical issues in investigative innovation, cyber security, ethics in surveillance, and big data and predictive policing.

This event proved to be a wonderful instigator of networking opportunities, knowledge exchange and collaboration.



COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

PUBLICATIONS

SIPR Currently produces eight different publication series. This includes our traditional 'SIPR briefings', 'SIPR Research Summaries' and 'SIPR Research Report' papers. However, in 2019/20 we sought to enhance our publications, launching two additional series and revamping our digital blog presence.

For 2019/20 we have published nine papers including:

- **One briefing paper:** Dr Colin Atkinson, 'Fully Informed? A Methodology for assessing informant overage in policing'
- **One Research Summary:** Dr Andrew Wooff et al 'The Special Constable in Scotland: Understanding the motivations, expectations and the role of the Special Constabulary within Police Scotland'
- **Four Research Reports:** Professor Ross Deuchar et al 'Evaluation of the Introduction of a Revised Armed Officer Operational Deployment Model'

Professor Ross Deuchar et al 'Evaluation of Extended Use and Deployment of Conductive Energy Devices (Tasers) to non-Firearms Officers within Police Scotland'

Dr Andrew Wooff et al 'The Special Constable in Scotland: Understanding the motivations, expectations and the role of the Special Constabulary within Police Scotland'

Dr Karri Gillespie Smith et al 'Moving towards Trauma-informed policing: An exploration of police officer's attitudes and perceptions towards Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)'.

NEW PUBLICATIONS LAUNCHED 2019/20



InSPEC – Insights from Student, Postgraduate and Early Career Researchers

SIPR is dedicated to developing the next generation of Policing Researchers which is why we developed a new SIPR publication series created specifically for student, postgraduate, and early career researchers within the field of policing research. This series aims to provide the opportunity to any student, postgraduate, or postdoctoral researcher working within policing research, to publish and share their research findings and insights - even if their research is not yet complete. We particularly welcome those who may have little to no publication experience and may, as yet, be unpublished. Our first paper within this series was contributed by Luis Reyes, a PhD candidate in University of Edinburgh. Luis' paper, 'The symbolic dimension of rural policing and confidence in Police Scotland' explored the ways in which people's experiences of crime and policing influences their confidence in the police in a rural area of Scotland.

Research Evidence in Policing: Pandemic briefing series



In response to the International Pandemic, SIPR worked with academics nationally to develop 'Research Evidence in Policing: Pandemics'. This series was developed to collate research evidence (particularly from Scotland –but also from further afield where of relevance) to support policing organisations at this time. So far two briefings have been created in this series including:

- Dr Ben Collier et al 'The implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for cybercrime policing in Scotland: A rapid review of the evidence and future considerations'; and
- Dr Heather Myles and Dr Liam Ralph 'Increasing communication and engagement through social media during a pandemic: A review and recommendations'.

For further information on these briefings, please see page 21.

BLOGS

Policing the Lockdown

SIPR and the University of Edinburgh have teamed up to create a new blog series to shine a light on policing practices and their impact both in Scottish and international contexts. Across the globe, authorities have instituted a wide range of measures in the name of controlling the spread of Covid-19. Many of those measures require fundamental shifts to our social, economic and political life. These shifts are being policed formally and informally by a wide range of actors, including the police, military, and civic groups.


This fantastic new blog series has seen some amazing contributions so far including such diverse topics as 'George Floyd - A Reader on Police Violence and Racism in the US' by Sarah Jane Cooper Knock; 'Fake news and media freedom during the COVID-19 Pandemic' by Paolo Cavaliere; and 'The Lucrative Drug Market, Covid-19, and Future Uncertainty in the North East of Scotland' by Janine Ewen.

The SIPR Blog

SIPR have recently been able to restart the SIPR blog now hosting it on our own website. Our first contribution has been provided by Pia Pennekamp on 'Interpreting Eyewitness Confidence'. Pia is a PhD candidate at Queen Margaret University and won the Postgraduate Symposium 2019 prize for best poster, for more information on her research, please see page 72.

Policing the Lockdown A blog of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research

Home Submissions




The Wire: Justice for Jayaraj and Bennix Means Ending a Culture of Impunity

Published: 29th July 2020

The brutal deaths of a father-son duo in judicial custody in Tamil Nadu's Tuticorin district have sent shockwaves across the country and the globe. On June 18, Sathankulam police admonished J. Bennix (32) for keeping his small mobile phone and accessories shop open for 15 minutes beyond the state-government-imposed curfew of 8 pm the during the COVID-19. Bennix was alleged to have badmouthed the officers, and the angered police officers returned on June 19 to follow up.

[Continue reading](#) ● Comments closed



The UK Is Not Innocent – A Reader on Police Violence and Racism in the UK

Published: 22nd June 2020

The Scottish Institute for Policing Research

About the 'Policing the Lockdown' blog series

Across the globe, authorities have instituted a wide range of measures in the name of controlling the spread of Covid-19. Many of those measures require fundamental shifts to our social, economic and political life. These shifts are being policed formally and informally by a wide range of actors, including the police, military, and civic groups. The Policing the Lockdown blog series shines a light on these policing practices and their impact.

Recent posts

- The Wire: Justice for Jayaraj and Bennix Means Ending a Culture of Impunity
- The UK Is Not Innocent – A Reader on Police Violence and Racism in the UK
- Policing Covid-19: Managing Risk During the Lockdown
- 'You're Going to Look like a Bunch of Jerks': Protest, Policing and Politics in the USA
- The Lucrative Drug Market, Covid-19, and Future Uncertainty in the North East of Scotland

Topics

action Anti-racism Badly used force Beat beat team Covid-19 Covid-19 Curfew Data protection Discrimination Drug Disputes Fake news Prison of oppression George Floyd Info Informal Informal settlements Inequality Journalism Kenya Media Freedom North East of Scotland Police Police action Police brutality Police violence Police violence



IN THE NEWS

“Police launch social media campaign to tackle gender based violence”

Professor Lesley McMillan, The National, 25 November 2020

“Scottish Government warned digital laws not fit for purpose in a digital age”

Dr Liz Aston interviewed in ‘The National’, 8 December 2019

“The impact of the pandemic on public life will make some criminal activities less visible and displace them to home or online settings”

Dr Liz Aston interviewed by the Sun, 4 April 2020

“Students bolster bobbies on the beat”

Article on Edinburgh Napier University’s Special Constables programme for Metro news, 28 April 2020

“Cybercriminals playing on heightened sense of fear during pandemic, report warns”

Lynsay Shepherd discussing a Policing the Pandemic Briefing paper; Glasgow Times, 29 May 2020

“Lockdown helps fuel rise in cybercrime”

Dr Ben Collier interviewed by Mirage news, 3 June 2020

“Community Policing: a more holistic approach to law enforcement”

Dr Liz Aston quoted by Marketplace.org, 10 June 2020

“Defund the Police? Other Countries have narrowed their role and boosted other services”

Dr Liz Aston and Dr Megan O’Neill interviewed for The Washington Post, 14 June 2020

“Why experts believe Scotland’s domestic abuse statistics are only the tip of the iceberg”

Professor Lesley McMillan interviewed in The Courier, 29 June 2020



EXTERNAL REPRESENTATION

Highlights of SIPR's role on committees, boards, and research groups.

- SCOTSTAT (Run by the Justice Analytical Services Division of the Scottish Government)
- Representation on Justice Committee regarding Facial Recognition
- Chaired external reference group on cyber kiosks (digital triage).
- Dr Aston invited panellist on 'Seizing the Future: Police Scotland's powers to seize and examine electronic devices' as part of ORGcon Scotland Digital Rights Conference
- Representation at SPA Digital Forensics Workshop
- Invited to join Scottish Violence Reduction Unit Governance Board
- Invitations to present at Police Scotland Joint Research Forum on 'The Use of Policing Data and Statistics in Public Discourse
- Dr Aston representing SIPR on Police Scotland's new Drug Strategy Board.
- Invited to join the 'Naloxone delivery group'
- Dr Aston chaired webinar for Independent Advisory Group on temporary police powers
- Dr Aston advised the Irish Policing Authority regarding ethics boards
- Supported Scottish Government on developing a paper on International comparisons of policing approaches and external responses to the COVID-19 lockdown
- Professor Denise Martin representing SIPR at the Police Leadership Symposium
- Dr Liz Aston represented SIPR at the MERRR Public Health Approach to Justice Advisory Group



Gary Ritchie,
Assistant Chief Constable

police scotland

Police Scotland's academic research service is led by ACC Partnership, Prevention and Community Wellbeing, ACC Gary Ritchie who is a core member of the SIPR Executive Committee and represents Police Scotland at the SIPR Board of Governance. The purpose of this service is to commission and collaborate with academia and the international research community, to help build capacity for Evidence-Based Policing in Scotland.

This year we have developed the service to strengthen its strategic alignment and links to innovation and internal research. By combining all these research elements, we can use academic research, in line with best practice, alongside our public engagement, commissioned research, strategic assessments and planning. This is helping to improve and optimise our evidence base and coordination of insights, better supporting decision-making and local police planning.

This year the team has developed and streamlined internal processes to improve organisational awareness, access and impact of academic research studies, engaging and involving more business areas. This is helping to ensure there is a clear picture of research activities as well as a combined and complementary process between policing and academia, enabling mutual benefits and positive outcomes. This has enhanced research value to policing as a result of a more collaborative approach and alignment to strategic objectives.

Most research collaborations are with Scottish Universities that are members of the SIPR consortium. Police Scotland has a longstanding good working relationship with SIPR. Around a third of these projects have been facilitated with SIPR. Other research projects involve academic institutions in the rest of the UK and partner organisations, including the NHS, Scottish Government and the World Health Organisation.

A close-up, black and white photograph of a dark, textured uniform sleeve. The sleeve is ribbed at the cuff. The words "POLICE" and "SCOTLAND" are printed in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters, stacked vertically. The background is blurred, showing indistinct shapes and light tones.

**POLICE
SCOTLAND**

Academic Institution	Current Projects
University of Edinburgh	24
University of Glasgow	11
The University of Abertay	8
Edinburgh Napier University	19
Glasgow Caledonian University	7
Herriot Watt University	5
Queen Margaret University	1
University of the West of Scotland	6
University of Strathclyde	3
University of Stirling	7
Robert Gordon University	3
University of Dundee	19
Other UK Universities	20
Other	33

Police Scotland is further developing approaches to working with academics and research institutions to commission more research and coordinate requests from academia. Plans to help increase internal and external access and opportunities for collaboration include:

- Creating a research and innovation hub for a single view of activities, insights and innovation case studies
- Providing guidance for academics and partners to approach and involve Police Scotland in research
- Online submissions box to streamline and automate research requests, making this more efficient, fair and consistent
- Design and development of an international academy for policing

Working collaboratively with SIPR has enabled:

New shared research priorities focused on the strategic outcomes and objectives for policing in Scotland

Research funding applications are now fully aligned to these. The awarded applications include research and innovative solutions for helping police track and find missing persons, understand the impacts of coronavirus-related policing approaches to public confidence, and test threat assessment models to support digitally enabled policing programme.

IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION

Executive Committee Meetings have helped to strengthen collaboration, strategic alignment, engagement and involvement with spending and co-designing the Annual SIPR conference.

RESPONSIVE PANDEMIC BRIEFINGS

These supported Police Scotland's response to coronavirus in helping to understand and address the related challenges of public engagement on social media, cybercrime and public contact.

Going forward Police Scotland will continue to build on these achievements and positive future direction through continuing to refresh its approaches and positive engagement with its academic partners and associated networks. Building on the achievements of this year and doing things differently to enable networking, knowledge sharing and creative thinking, including an online conference and workshops.

An example of where the Police/ Academic partnership has worked well is included below from Chief Inspector Martin Gallagher is included on the next page.

THE MOBILE WORKING PROJECT IN POLICE SCOTLAND

The project was undertaken with the very clear stated aim of improving front line service delivery through giving officers more time, instant access to information and making them more visible in communities.

Over the past two decades the reliance of the police on ICT has grown beyond all previous expectations. Until the formation of Police Scotland in 2013, eight legacy forces introduced their own solutions and systems in an effort to match demand. There was Executive recognition six years into the establishment of Police Scotland that this inherited position was increasingly untenable.

Taking the principle of increased efficiency as a cornerstone, consultation was undertaken at all ranks and across departments internally, and with key external partners (including other UK mobile enabled forces), identifying that the introduction of mobile devices into the toolkit of our 10,000 front line officers had the potential to achieve significant cashable and non-cashable savings per year. Set against an extremely challenging financial position, a strong supporting case was made for £21 Million funding, championed by Chief Constable Iain Livingstone with the wholehearted endorsement of the Scottish Police Federation.

On funding being secured a full tender process was undertaken, with BT/ EE being successful, and Motorola, Samsung and Blackberry acting as additional contractors. With their support, an ambitious roll out schedule was devised and agreed. This has seen officers in 13 territorial Divisions, Specialist Support Division, Road Policing and staff of SPA Forensics all receive their devices within a year.

Officers are provided with their mobile device (Samsung Galaxy Note 9), together with accessories including protective case, uniform clip, printer and a back-up battery charger.

The functionality available includes telephony, camera, satnav, internet/intranet, Email, Blackberry notes, access, docs to go, Work, Tasks and Connect, the Police National Computer (PNC), the Criminal History System (CHS), PVG and Voters Roll, Missing Persons, Conditional Offers, Storm Command and Control, Statements, Crime and a variety of applications such as Google Translate and St Johns First Aid. Motorola's Pronto has been

implemented, effectively an electronic version of the Officer's notebook that uses structured forms to help ensure the correct information is accurately captured. The requirement for officers to 'double key' information into different systems and to return to a police station to do so has been significantly reduced.

Positive officer feedback on the project, and future enhancements of their devices, has been unprecedented. The project team frequently receive positive comments such as:

"This is the best piece of kit I have been issued with in 29 years in the job" and

"I have only had my device for one working day but I can already see an improvement to my day".





There are numerous examples of the positive operational impact of Mobile Working. These include the tracing of a high risk missing person, the identification of a wanted rapist, the arrest of a domestic offender while officers were en route to an incident having seen his image on their device and the tracing of an individual in possession of dangerous drugs they intended to consume that had already proved fatal to another user.

Early in the project life cycle it was recognised that accounting for the benefits of such significant investment was of major importance. With that in mind Dr. Liz Aston SIPR's Director assisted the project team in the drafting of an invitation to tender for an academic evaluation of Mobile Working's implementation.

Professor Lesley Diack, Dr. Midj Falconer (both of Robert Gordon University) and Dr. Bill Graham (Abertay University) were the successful team, and have been working closely with the Mobile Working project since appointment. The Coronavirus has significantly impacted on the team's plan, but they have managed to work through this and are still on schedule to deliver their evaluation in November 2020. SIPR intend funding a knowledge exchange event in respect of their findings next year.

scottish police authority



David Crichton,
Interim Chair of the
Scottish Police Authority

Over the last year, the Scottish Police Authority has achieved a number of significant milestones. A refreshed Strategic Police Plan was prepared jointly by the Authority and Police Scotland. That in turn has informed Police Scotland's Annual Police Plan and the annual business plans of both the Authority and Forensic Services.

We have published a new Corporate Plan, strengthened our systems of governance and scrutiny, published a new model for assessing policing performance, and redesigned our organisational structure.

All of these are founded upon a strong evidence base, and that principle will support our ambition to be a more outward-facing organisation. We need to understand the changing demands facing policing, adopt best practice, anticipate the implications of new technologies, and understand public interest, human rights and equality challenges. For example, our approach to the oversight of policing the COVID19 emergency has been founded on robust quantitative data, qualitative public polling research, and real-time advice from academics and representatives of civic society through an Independent Advisory Group.

This growing respect for and reliance upon a solid research and evidence base underpins our relationship with SIPR. The Authority is grateful to SIPR for the contribution it has made to policing in the last year through research support to Police Scotland and Forensic Services, and in contributing to the research roundtables convened by the Authority with Police Scotland. We look forward to continuing our partnership in the year ahead, working with SIPR to capture the research and evidence needed to inform, improve, challenge and support policing in the years ahead.



KEY SPA / SIPR DEVELOPMENTS IN 2019/20

JOINT RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE FORUM

The SPA, in partnership with Police Scotland, created a new collaborative Research and Evidence Forum in 2019/20, which benefits from SIPR representation (the Director of SIPR, Dr Liz Aston). The Forum aims to develop a series of knowledge exchange events on priority areas for research and evidence development, as well as an extensive network of key contacts, and SIPR's representation on the Forum has been of value. Two significant Round Table events were held in 2019/20, on two themes: (1) bridging the gap between research evidence and police action; and (2) the use of policing data and statistics in public discourse. These events brought together more than 70 academics, researchers, police and public policy practitioners to exchange ideas and knowledge, and share experiences, and each event benefitted from key speaker inputs, including presentations from SIPR and affiliates. Further details about the Research and Evidence Forum and associated events can be found here: <http://www.spa.police.uk/performancepages/evidenceandresearchroundtable/>

SPA AND SIPR GOVERNANCE AFFILIATIONS

The SPA is represented on SIPR's Board of Governors by the SPA's Vice-Chair. The SPA also has representation at executive officer level on the SIPR Executive Group (the Director of Forensic Services and the Director of Strategy, Performance and Assurance), the International Advisory Group to SIPR, and on a number of SIPR's brokering group networks, currently the Police Community Relations Network, the Education and Leadership Network, the Evidence and Investigation Network and the Public Protection Network.

SIPR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The SPA participates in the SIPR Annual International Conference each year, and has representation on its organising Committee for the next annual conference, scheduled for later in 2020/21.



John Scott QC,
Solicitor Advocate

Having been involved for the last five years in various reviews of policing, I am struck by the important place now given in policing in Scotland to academic support and scrutiny.

While critical academic studies in 2014 started the momentum which led to necessary changes in law and practice in stop and search, what is more noticeable now is the extent to which the world of policing has engaged with the academic world which has had increasingly direct channels into the highest levels of policing, helping to guide policy and practice.

Five years ago, I worked on the Stop and Search IAG with Professor Susan McVie, and had regular discussions with Drs Kath Murray, Liz Aston and Megan O'Neill. Since April this year, I have been involved in another IAG looking at Police Scotland's use of emergency coronavirus powers. Susan McVie is once more a colleague and we have had additional help and support from Liz and Megan.

On 30 July, Liz chaired a specially arranged public event to allow additional scrutiny of our reports to the SPA Board. Between assisting with this event and meeting regularly with IAG members, SIPR is clearly now an important part of the policing landscape in Scotland.

The academic world has provided us with other assistance. We have engaged with several speakers from the academic world - Professor Steve Reicher, Professor Ben Bradford, Dr Peter Neyroud and Professor Cliff Stott.

This free and stimulating exchange of ideas between the academic world and policing is a most healthy development which I am sure will be further developed by SIPR and other academic colleagues.

INDEPENDENT ADVISORY GROUP ON POLICE USE OF TEMPORARY POWERS RELATING TO THE CORONAVIRUS CRISIS

INTRODUCTION TO THE WORK OF THE GROUP

On 9 April 2020, it was announced that an Independent Advisor Group (IAG) would be set up to review Police Scotland's use of new temporary police powers to tackle coronavirus. The group was established at the request of the Chief Constable and with the support of the Scottish Police Authority (SPA), to provide additional human-rights based scrutiny of the emergency powers granted to Police Scotland due to the pandemic.

The Group is chaired by John Scott QC, Solicitor Advocate, and has been up and running since 16 April.

Membership of the group includes the key bodies involved in oversight of Police Scotland, the SPA, HMICS and COPFS; CYPCS; community based organisations, and NISAG, the National Independent Advisory Group for policing in Scotland on equality, diversity and the community impact of policing.

IAG membership is heavily weighted towards human rights with the statutory human rights bodies participating, in addition to Amnesty International Scotland and leading human rights campaigners with close ties to different community networks <https://www.spa.police.uk/strategy-performance/independent-advisory-group-coronavirus-powers/membership/>

A key and innovative approach for the group is the offer of dynamic, "real-time" soundings and advice for policing, to help to shape strategy and communications in an often fast-moving and confused regulatory situation, as well as independent scrutiny and assurance to the public about any use of the new powers.

Members have produced reports and practical advice and briefings addressing key issues from their different perspectives - relevant international human rights principles and considerations from Diego Quiroz (SHRC), a detailed report on the implications for children and young people from Maria Galli (CYPCS), issues for disabled people (including those with hidden disabilities) from Tressa Burke and Brian Scott (GDA), and a note for awareness of the issues for autistic people from Catriona Stewart (SWAN) <https://www.spa.police.uk/spa-media/5erhkjeb/rep-b-20200629-item-5-iag-report.pdf>



PUBLIC PROFILE AND GATHERING PUBLIC VIEWS AND PERSPECTIVES

Among the earliest actions for the group was to set up its public presence and ensure transparency, with reports and meeting notes available on a dedicated web space <https://www.spa.police.uk/strategy-performance/independent-advisory-group-coronavirus-powers/>, and to finalise terms of reference <https://www.spa.police.uk/spa-media/5gxhinni/tor-final-27-4-20.pdf> .

Clear public access routes into the group by email, post or telephone were set up. A dedicated online portal for public feedback on Citizen Space runs until 30 September 2020 <https://covid19iag.citizenspace.com/>

DATA AND EVIDENCE

The new “OpTICAL” Group convened in Police Scotland has been hugely valuable, providing strategic oversight of information and data gathering to meet the demands of internal and external assurance processes. The IAG has also considered in detail the findings of Police Scotland’s “Your Police” Survey during Coronavirus response, and the SPA commissioned User Survey <https://www.spa.police.uk/spa-media/yglj50x0/30-june-spa-report-on-combined-survey-data.pdf> , together with public perspectives shared via the online portal and email.

Professor Susan McVie, University of Edinburgh, an active member of the IAG, has been instrumental in the group’s work around data, collaborating with Police Scotland and others to secure, contextualise and understand as much data as possible.

ACADEMIC INPUT

Key contacts in SIPR and the contribution of Professor McVie have been invaluable, in assisting the group to link with experts in the field. From the outset, the IAG has drawn in a wide range of perspectives and expertise from academia. The approach has been designed to broaden understanding of context locally and internationally, the implications for policing, individuals and communities, and the strengths and challenges of local response.

This gathering of insight and expertise will continue as the work of the group progresses.

PUBLIC REPORTING AND TRANSPARENCY

The reports are published at each SPA board meeting, and work is likely to draw to a close with a final report due late Autumn 2020

Formal reporting has been supplemented via a livestreamed webinar, with additional questions invited from COSLA, member networks, Scottish Government, Scottish Community Safety Network, and academic contributors <https://livestream.com/spa/iagwebinar>

A follow up webinar is planned for autumn 2020, and full details will be made available online <https://www.spa.police.uk/strategy-performance/independent-advisory-group-coronavirus-powers/>

The IAG is grateful for the support of SIPR, and to Dr Liz Aston in particular, for help and advice in planning this event, drawing out the key discussion priorities and for the excellence of her chairing.



sipr networks

SIPR consists of four thematic networks, through which all of our work is directed.

EVIDENCE AND INVESTIGATION

Effective investigation of crimes and incidents is central to all police organisations. An investigation will seek to find all available evidence and intelligence that enable its objectives to be met. Today's investigator operates in an increasingly complex social and legal arena and is likely to lead a team of police and police staff with a wide range of skills and knowledge.

Science, technology, psychology, criminology and other areas of specialist knowledge continue to grow rapidly, presenting the investigator with new opportunities and risks. For example, the existence of national DNA databases with the potential for highly sophisticated intelligence use, has revolutionised how many investigations proceed and has identified the need for continued review of individual cases.

This network provides a focus for research in a range of specialist areas related to the role of the police in the recovery, interpretation and effective use of intelligence and evidence in the investigation of crime and major incidents. This includes the development and evaluation of policy and good practice in the strategic and tactical use of forensic sciences.

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

This network provides a focus for independent research concerned with the relationships between police and the communities they serve. This relationship is a major factor in determining the effectiveness of policing. For example, a positive relationship might be expressed in communities' willingness to cooperate with the police in solving crime. By contrast, a negative relationship might be reflected in communities' reluctance to help the police and, potentially, by a breakdown in public order.

In addressing these issues the network draws upon research expertise across a range of academic disciplines, to provide a multi-disciplinary approach to the study of complex areas such as translating research findings into local policing practice, working in partnership with other organisations and increasing public confidence in policing. Through close collaboration with police and other stakeholders the network ensures that research results impact on police policy, procedure and practice.



EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

The aims of this network are to promote research in police education and leadership development; to support Police Scotland with research in education and leadership towards increased professionalism and capability; and to address issues of professional education and CPD. Education refers to initial education as well as career-long professional development, workplace learning, and organisational learning. Leadership refers to leadership practices and capabilities in all levels and aspects of policing.

The Education and Leadership network focusses on the internal dynamics of the police organisation including:

- issues of management, policy, leadership and organisational structure and culture;
- police education at a local, national and international level to support Police Scotland with research in education and learning and enhance capability in this area;
- enhance the links between evidence based policing, education and leadership;
- identifying and establishing what good leadership development in policing for the future look like;
- examine and consider innovations from other organisations and how they can support or increase organisational and workforce capability; and
- consider what are the most significant differences that we need to attend to - both differences in individual learning needs, and differences in diverse contexts of policing.

PUBLIC PROTECTION

The aims of the network are to both promote, and provide a focus for, independent research on policing and public protection; to collaborate with Police Scotland and other community stakeholders to produce quality research on all relevant areas of public protection; to ensure that independent academic research on public protection is made accessible to police forces, practitioners and policy makers; and to ensure research results impact on police policy, practice and procedure. In support of these aims, the network draws upon expertise from a range of academic disciplines including: sociology; criminology; geography; psychology; social policy; law; social work; economics; and health. The network seeks to engage with Police Scotland specialist services such as the National Rape Task Force, the National Child Abuse Investigation Unit (NCAIU), and the Specialist Crime Division for Public Protection; and Safer Communities.

The network defines public protection broadly and includes research on areas such as: all forms of gender based violence; child abuse and sexual exploitation; children and young people; gangs and youth violence; hate crime; homicide; missing persons; human trafficking; mental health; vulnerable adults; and the intervention, treatment and management of sexual and violent offenders. Research of relevance to the network may be directly on policing or the police, but may also focus on other areas or institutions, but with direct relevance for policing or the police. In Scotland there are a number of consortia and groups focusing on public protection issues, however none focus specifically on policing and public protection and this remit will be met by this SIPR thematic network.



evidence and investigation network



Dr Penny Woolnough,
Associate Director,
Evidence and
Investigation network,
Abertay University

The Evidence and Investigation network provides a focus for research in a range of specialist areas related to the role of the police in the recovery, interpretation and effective use of intelligence and evidence in the investigation of crime and major incidents. This includes the development and evaluation of policy and good practice in the strategic and tactical use of forensic sciences. Consequently, we work closely with key partners in Police Scotland, SPA Forensic Services and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) across the range of projects and activities which are aligned with the network.

The work of the network is coordinated and steered by a Network Steering Group comprising nine academics and three practitioners from Police Scotland and SPA Forensic Services:

- Dr Lucina Hackman, Senior Lecturer in Human Identification, University of Dundee
- Dr Penny Hadrill, Centre for Forensic Science, University of Strathclyde
- Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Stirling
- Dr Richard Jones, School of Law, University of Edinburgh
- Dr Jennifer Murray, Psychology Research Group, Edinburgh Napier University
- Dr Hayley Ness, Department of Psychology, Open University
- Dr George Weir, Computer and Information Sciences, University of Strathclyde

- Dr Susan Griffiths, Psychology, Robert Gordon University
- Mr Tom Nelson, Director, Forensic Services, Scottish Police Authority
- Ms Fiona Douglas, Head of Biology, Forensic Services, Scottish Police Authority
- Detective Chief Superintendent Gary Cunningham, Police Scotland.

This year, following the emergence of Covid-19 and potential challenges to Network resilience, Dr Penny Hadrill at the University of Strathclyde has taken on the new role of Network Deputy Associate Director. Penny has been a member of the Network Steering Group for the past four years and is an experienced forensic scientist.

The Network is keen to support quality applied research and we currently have three ongoing network funded collaborative projects with Police Scotland, Scottish Police Authority and Scottish Natural Heritage:

- Evaluation of a new Joint Investigative Interviewing Training (JIIT) programme (Dr Lynne Kelly, University of Dundee & Dr Sharon Jackson, GCU) (see page 33)
- Formal Evaluation of Evolutionary Facial Composite Systems (Dr Alex McIntyre, Edinburgh Napier University)
- Development of a kit for the collection of human DNA evidence in wildlife crime cases in Scotland (Dr Penny Hadrill & James Govan, University of Strathclyde) (see page 34)

To facilitate knowledge exchange and the brokering of new opportunities for learning and innovation we have organised three seminars/workshops across the past year. On Tuesday 23rd July 2019, in conjunction with the Abertay University Division of Cyber Security, we were delighted to host a visit from Carlota Urruela, Project manager and researcher at the Institute for Forensic and Security Sciences of Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.

Delegates included academics and police Scotland practitioners working in the area of cyber-crime and Carlota presented to the group details of two initiatives funded by the European Cybercrime Training and

Education Group ECTEG - the Global Cybercrime Certification Project (to create an international cybercrime certification framework based on the European Training Competency Framework) and the e-First Project (a “first responders e-learning” package focusing on essential IT forensics and IT crime knowledge). The seminar was a great opportunity for practitioners to find out about European opportunities in the fight against cybercriminality and for academics working in the area to share ideas and consolidate useful practitioner links.

On the 24th October 2019 a full-day workshop was organised with the support of the International Consortium on Dementia and Wayfinding whereby representatives of Ottawa Police Service Emergency Services Unit (Sergeant Eli Edwards and Constable Mike Adlard), the Swedish Polisen (Chief Inspector Marcus Grahn and Inspector Anders Leicht), and representatives of Police Scotland (Specialist Operations, Operational Policing and National Missing Persons Unit) came together with academics to explore differences and similarities in how each agency investigates and searches for vulnerable missing people. Informative presentations from each agency were followed by a round-table session to identify research ideas and consolidate potential avenues for future activity (e.g., comparative case analysis across jurisdictions in relation to missing person profiling).

On Monday 13th January 2020 a half-day event entitled ‘Cross-disciplinary evidence interpretation: breaking down the barriers’ was held at Edinburgh Napier University. Organised and hosted by Dr Jennifer Murray and Pamela Ritchie the seminar brought together different professional groups and disciplines to explore the understanding of and interpretation of evidence generated and used across the criminal justice system. Dr Karen Richmond, European Graduate School, spoke about the interpretation and evaluation of scientific Evidence; Dr Claire Coleman of Police Scotland spoke about the Contact Assessment Model, Dr Penny Hadrill, University of Strathclyde and Dr James Munro, Edinburgh Napier University spoke about assessing cognitive bias in forensic decisions. These presentations were accompanied by discussion on interpretations of different types of evidence across professions and how this may promote bias within the criminal justice system, and then to discuss effective ways of working together to break down potential barriers to effective cross-disciplinary working in this area.

Unfortunately, the planned half-day event on Applied Cognitive Psychology in Forensic Settings had to be postponed and will now be held in June 2021 – so please keep an eye out for announcements nearer the time.

Looking to the future, we have a few things in the pipeline for the forthcoming year, Covid-19 permitting. These include working with the Police Scotland Investigator Development Programme to establish a regular mechanism / routes for joint CPD delivery and working with the Scottish Police Authority Forensic Services team to support a Leadership & Development Programme (a joint activity with the SIPR Education and Leadership Network). The Network is also keen to support areas beyond forensics – so please do get in touch if you have ideas for activities / collaborations you would like the Network to support.



The International Consortium on Dementia and Wayfinding Workshop

Joint Investigative Interviewing of children – an evaluation of the joint Police Scotland and Social Work Scotland training programme.

Dr Lynn Kelly and **Dr Maura Daley**, University of Dundee, School of Education and Social Work

Police Scotland and Social Work Scotland are working in partnership with the Scottish Government to take forward recommendations of the Evidence and Procedure Review (2015) to improve the quality and consistency of Joint Investigative Interviews (JIs) of children who may have been abused or assaulted in order for their evidence to be presented in court. The Evidence and Procedure Review Report recommended that where appropriate, the evidence in chief and subsequent cross-examination of child and vulnerable adult witnesses should be captured as early as possible in advance of any trial in a pre-recorded format that should remove any need for the child or vulnerable adult witness to attend court. Current approaches to conducting JIs are deemed to be inadequate as the quality of the evidence in chief that is obtained from children is not of the quality required for court proceedings (Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service, 2017). It is suggested that this deterioration in the quality of evidence is due to poor quality of the interview and issues with the technology used. To address these issues, Police Scotland and Social Work Scotland have worked together to create a new training programme that will enhance the skills and knowledge of professionals who will be interviewing children in order to provide robust evidence in any subsequent court proceedings.

The SIPR Evidence and Investigation Network has fully funded two part-time Master's level scholarships that will contribute to the evaluation of the JI training programme to ensure that the training provided meets its objectives and that the new process of interviewing children is considered to be of sufficient quality to satisfy both the needs of the Courts while also ensuring that child victims and their families have greater confidence in the system.

The University of Dundee was awarded these studentships at the beginning of 2020 and two candidates were selected. Kyle McGivern is a police officer

and Lee-Ann Didsbury is a social worker, both candidates have extensive experience of JIs. Due to the Covid-19 restrictions it has taken some time for our candidates to begin their research but we are now on track and they will be undertaking an online research methods module with the University prior to beginning their independent research. It is anticipated the key areas of inquiry will be in relation to court outcomes, including the impact of technology and victim experience. The outcome of this research will directly inform practice in the context of child witnesses and has the potential to directly impact on the experiences of children and vulnerable adults who are victims of crime and abuse. The research will hold the experience of the child at the centre of the inquiry to ensure that no further trauma is inflicted by a child who is required to take part in court proceedings.

The studentships will encourage discussion and collaboration across a range of professions and disciplines, including academia. The findings from this evaluation will contribute in bridging the gap between practice and research and will ensure that each is considered equally in the findings. It is anticipated that the findings will be disseminated widely to practitioner groups and funding has also been sought for conference presentation and other knowledge exchange events that emerge over the course of the project. It is anticipated that this work will be completed over two years

The candidates are being supervised by Dr Lynn Kelly and Dr Maura Daley from the University of Dundee, School of Education and Social Work.

Development of a kit for the collection of human DNA evidence in wildlife crime cases in Scotland.

Dr Penny Haddrill & Mr James Govan, Centre for Forensic Science, University of Strathclyde

This project began in May 2019, and is jointly funded by the SIPR Evidence and Investigation Network Collaborative Projects Theme: Addressing the Future Research Challenges in Forensics, and by the Partnership for Action Against Wildlife Crime (PAW) Scotland Forensic Working Group, which is administered by Scottish Natural Heritage.

BACKGROUND

The project focuses on the investigation of wildlife crime in Scotland, initially concentrating on crimes such as deer poaching and raptor persecution, but with the potential to be applied to a wide range of wildlife and heritage crimes in future. Wildlife crime is a high priority for the Scottish Government, yet prosecution and conviction rates remain low for these types of crime. This results in part from the fact that many of these types of crime occur in remote locations that can be hard to reach, presenting a challenge to Police Scotland in terms of gathering sufficient evidence for the identification and prosecution of perpetrators.

The investigation of wildlife crime can focus on the identification of the animal species in question on, or in the possession of the suspect, by testing for the DNA of the relevant species. However, these are specialised tests that are only available for some species, which can be expensive and difficult to develop and run, particularly given that few forensic laboratories have the capabilities to handle animal evidence. An alternative approach would be for wildlife crime investigations to focus on the recovery of human DNA originating from the perpetrator, either on animal remains or from any tools involved in the criminal activity. Several studies have now shown that it is possible to recover reportable human DNA profiles from the carcasses of poached deer and from baits, traps, and carcasses in raptor persecution cases. Targeting the perpetrator's DNA would allow investigators to verify a link between a specific individual and the incident under investigation, and has the benefit of requiring no specialist techniques, as the evidence can be processed using standard DNA analysis procedures.

Indications that it is possible to recover human DNA profiles in wildlife crimes

make the identification of the perpetrators of these crimes a realistic goal, if evidence can be collected in a timely manner. The procedures for recovering human DNA evidence from animal remains are very simple and quick, and so with proper training, the collection of this evidence could be done by individuals such as Special Constables, wildlife officers, or rangers. This would require an easy-to-use kit containing all of the materials needed to collect evidence from animal remains, and instructions on how to collect the evidence.

AIMS AND PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

The initial aim of this project was therefore to develop a prototype kit for the collection of human DNA evidence from wildlife crime scenes, and then test its effectiveness for recovering human DNA of suitable quality and quantity for profiling from deer carcasses in both the laboratory and the natural environment. This work began in May 2019 when two MSc Forensic Science students from the University of Strathclyde, Jillian Mackay and Kerry Mullen, joined the project team. The whole team spent a



weekend at the Creag Meagaidh National Nature Reserve, kindly hosted by Scottish Natural Heritage's Rory Richardson, learning about the problem of deer poaching. In addition, volunteers and students at Creag Meagaidh helped to test an early prototype of the DNA recovery kit to ensure it could be used easily with minimal instruction. A final prototype kit was then developed, with guidance from Chris Gannicliffe at the Scottish Police Authority Forensic Services, and the two students spent the remainder of their projects beginning the testing of the prototype kits.

Using deer carcasses produced within an existing population management scheme, this work confirmed that the kit could be used to recover human DNA profiles from deer handled in the outdoor environment, and that this could be successfully carried out by volunteers with no experience in evidence recovery. A protocol was also developed for more detailed laboratory testing of the kit, allowing DNA to be deposited on and recovered from deer legs repeatedly, minimising the number of deer carcass samples required. Preliminary laboratory experiments indicated that the ability to recover human DNA using the kit was significantly impacted by the "shedder status" of the human donor, that is, the propensity of an individual to deposit DNA on surfaces they touch. Results also suggested that human DNA could be recovered from deer carcasses for several days after deposition, and that the amount of DNA recovered was reduced when the donor had recently touched other surfaces.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The preliminary work carried out in 2019 was due to be developed further in summer 2020 by additional MSc Forensic Science project students at the University of Strathclyde. Unfortunately, due to the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, this was not possible. Work will continue once laboratory-based projects can resume, and will further examine the performance of the kit in both laboratory and natural environments. Once the kit has been tested and optimised, a training programme will be developed to instruct the potential end-users of the kit in the collection of DNA evidence.

It is hoped that the project will result in improved partnership working around wildlife crime in Scotland, through the enhancement of the ability to investigate crimes of this type. The impact of this will be to increase the rates of prosecution and conviction in wildlife crime cases in Scotland, and to act as a deterrent to potential perpetrators of these crimes. In addition, as well as the academic impact on the forensic science research community in Scotland and beyond, it is also hoped that the project will have wider future impacts through the use of the kit in other jurisdictions and in different types of wildlife and heritage crime.

The impact of weapons and threat on memory for criminals and events

Dr. Jamal K. Mansour, Queen Margaret University

I am Dr. Jamal K. Mansour, a Senior Lecturer in Psychology at Queen Margaret University (QMU), and member of QMU's Memory Research Group and the Centre for Applied Social Sciences. I have been a part of the Evidence and Investigations network of SIPR for the past seven years. The focus of my research is memory, particularly eyewitness memory. You may have seen my or my students' work on eyewitnesses and missing persons at past SIPR conferences. My current PhD student, Pia Pennekamp, and her research on eyewitness identification confidence are featured in the postgraduate research section of this report.

Over the last few years, a topic in eyewitness memory that I have been exploring is the weapon focus effect. The weapon focus effect is the tendency for people's memories for a crime to be weaker when a weapon was present versus absent. Importantly, people remember less about a culprit who was holding a weapon than a culprit who was not holding a weapon. This is of course important because when a criminal uses a weapon to commit a crime, that crime is, by definition, more serious.

When someone witnesses a crime, the police commonly ask that person -the eyewitness - for a description of the culprit. The more information the eyewitness can provide, the greater their aid to the investigation and consequently, the more likely the police are to find the culprit. Eyewitnesses who see a crime committed with a weapon provide reliably less detailed descriptions than if the crime did not involve a weapon (see the meta-analysis of Kocab & Sporer, 2016). Furthermore, when eyewitnesses are asked to view a lineup, those that witnessed a crime involving a weapon fail to identify the culprit more often than if the crime did not involve a weapon. There is some evidence to suggest that identifications of innocent suspects may increase when a weapon was present, but limited research has investigated the weapon focus effect in relation to innocent suspects.

It is easy to imagine why an eyewitness held at gunpoint would have trouble remembering the face of the person pointing the gun at them—we can all imagine how strongly that gun would capture our attention, why the threat it implies would hold our attention, and why it might prevent us from studying the face of the person holding the gun. But what is the reach of this effect? What if someone threatened you with a knife? Would you spend as much time focused on a knife? Would it matter how big the knife was? What if someone threatened you with a lawn flamingo?

In our lab, we are exploring the boundary conditions of the weapon focus effect. For example, to what extent do objects that are less threatening than guns (but still unusual) capture people's attention, causing them to fail to pay attention to the criminal holding that object? Recently, we demonstrated that a large weapon had a more negative impact on people's memories than a pink lawn flamingo about the same size, even when both were used to commit a (mock) crime (Mansour, Hamilton, & Gibson, 2019). Figure 1 depicts this key result: an unusual and threatening object (i.e., a gun or knife) harmed memory over and above the harm caused by presenting an unusual but nonthreatening object (a flamingo). Other research has confirmed that unusual objects (like a raw chicken or a feather duster) reduce memory compared to more usually-held objects (like a wallet; Hope & Wright, 2007; Pickel, 1998; 1999).

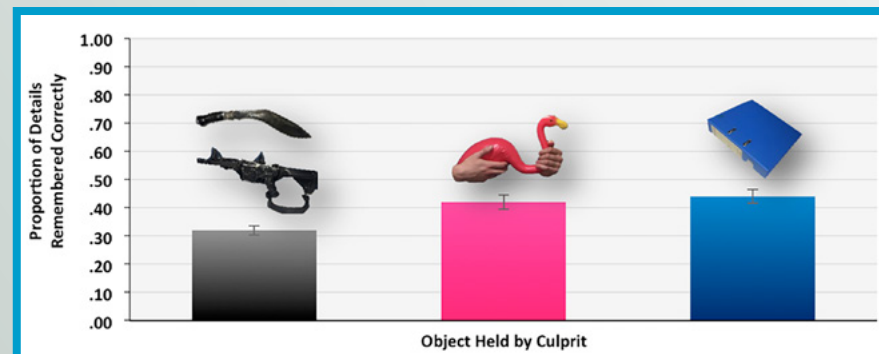


Figure 1: People's memories for a culprit and a mock crime (back robbery) depending on what the culprit held (Mansour, Hamilton, & Gibson, 2018).

As part of Claire Hamilton's Masters of Research project and Holly Clark's undergraduate dissertation, we examined another potential boundary condition for the weapon focus effect: the way an object is used. In this study, we showed participants a mock crime where the culprit used an object in a typical or atypical way. In general, people remembered less when the object was used atypically, but to some extent it mattered what the object was. For example, lineup decisions were equally accurate when the culprit waved a newspaper as when the culprit waved a gun, but less accurate if the culprit appeared to shoot a gun or hit with a rolled-up newspaper (i.e., a Millwall brick). Thus, this research suggests that the way a person is threatened with an object can affect how much they remember about the culprit.

Over the last two years, we have also studied whether the way a weapon is presented influences the weapon focus effect. As part of a Carnegie Trust Vacation Scholarship for Undergraduates, Grant Chapman and I conducted an experiment where people watched a mock crime in which the criminal threatened the viewer while pointing a gun at them, wearing a gun on his belt, or wearing a camera bag on his belt (our control condition). Does brandishing a weapon lead to poorer memory for a criminal's appearance than a holstered weapon? Or is the mere presence of a weapon sufficient to harm an eyewitness' ability to remember the culprit? We will be analysing these data soon so stay tuned.

The goal of this line of research is to inform the criminal justice system about how memory is affected by threat, even when the threat may not imply the loss of life. We know that memory for a culprit is harmed when the culprit has a gun, but it is important to know whether other things that a person might be threatened with (such as a Millwall brick) and other ways that people can be threatened (such as with being hit) have a similar impact. If the impact differs from the threat of being shot with a gun, what is the nature of that impact? This information can help the police and courts to judge how much weight to give to an eyewitness' memory.

If you would like to know more about our already published work on the weapon focus effect, you can find the article here: <https://eresearch.qmu.ac.uk/handle/20.500.12289/9582>.

If you would like to know more about our research or are interested in being involved in this kind of research, please email me (jmansour@qmu.ac.uk) or message me on Twitter (@eyewitnessIDup). Queen Margaret University has an excellent one-year Masters of Research (MRes) programme that can be completed full-time or part-time and I am happy to supervise masters students on projects related to eyewitness memory.

Update from Technology Law at the University of Edinburgh

Dr Lachlan Urquhart, University of Edinburgh

My name is Dr Lachlan Urquhart, I'm a Lecturer in Technology Law at the University of Edinburgh. I have a background in both IT law, doing my LL.B. and LL.M. at Edinburgh and Strathclyde Universities, and then my PhD in computer science at University of Nottingham. I am associated with the SIPR Network on Evidence and Investigation.

My multidisciplinary research involves aligning my interests in human computer interaction, design, privacy and cybersecurity governance for emerging technologies. In recent years, I've focused on ubiquitous computing, how it shapes our everyday lives and what strategies we have to regulate it. I will now discuss some ongoing large UKRI projects I've been working on.

1) EPSRC DEFENCE AGAINST THE DARK ARTEFACTS.

Home internet of things devices are notoriously badly secured leaving them open to cybercriminal activity. They can be used in ransomware attacks, spy on home occupants and become part of botnets that may attack critical national infrastructure. Within the home, there can be both informational and physical harms to house occupants when devices are exploited and hacked.

In this EPSRC funded project with colleagues from Nottingham, Cambridge and Imperial we're exploring different approaches to managing cybersecurity risks in smart homes. This has drawn on different branches of computing (e.g. machine learning, systems and networking) sociology (e.g. design ethnography) and law (e.g. data protection and cybersecurity laws). The overarching project seeks to understand how to technically, legally and socially manage cybersecurity risks in the home.

I've been leading the research around compliance by design to explore how to embed good governance of privacy and security into the design of systems. With a team of PhD and postdoctoral researchers, we've explored topics such as:

- The application of EU data protection (DP) law within smart homes. We systematically examined 2 shifts in EU case law, namely the narrowing of the application of the so called 'household exemption' which prevents individuals being subject to DP law and the broadening of who is a data controller. This is problematic as home occupants running Internet of

Things (IoT) devices are increasingly becoming a new class of 'domestic data controllers' (DDC). They have increased responsibilities for managing how these devices collect data in the home from family, friends and visitors, yet have limited control over how the systems they run are built. We are concerned about the division of responsibility but also the promise of new edge computing technologies for this, such as Databox. Externally, between IoT vendors and individuals who are jointly processing data, but also internally around their ability of DDCs to meaningfully manage socio-technical aspects of data processing in the home and respecting rights of other occupants e.g. how can a visitor to the home enforce their right to erasure for data captured by a home smart speaker?

- We've considered how these shifts might impact so called 'demonstrations of accountability' required by EU DP law. This involves controllers showing to data subjects and regulators how they are complying with the law, often through technical and organizational measures. This can include conducting data protection impact assessments, appointing data protection officers or making use of privacy enhancing technologies. In smart homes, DDCs lack organizational resources for accountability but may still require to do so. In this paper we explore the promise of new smart home management technologies, such as systems that monitor home network traffic and shut down devices when unusual activity is detected. We consider the challenges DDCs face managing these in the complex social setting of the home. Factors like usability of these tools, the nature of domestic social order and ability for systems to integrate with domestic practices and routines all impact their utility.
- In another paper, examining the role of emerging cybersecurity standards for the IoT, such as a new European Standard or UK DDCMS 'Secure by Design' work. We've been questioning the assumptions underpinning these approaches and argue that they focus on the dominant cloud-based model of IoT data storage and analytics, but emerging trends in edge computing may require rethinking of these assumptions. We also explore the need for standards to better engage with human factors of

cybersecurity. One example is thinking about how crime occurs, using routine activity theory as a valuable model that can inform IoT design processes.

- It is also important to engage IoT developers in thinking about cybersecurity in more creative and reflective ways. To do this, we've been developing a 'serious' board game that will involve players trying to 'secure the smart home' against hackers. This will help us unpack the value of games for thinking about cybersecurity design strategies. It will also help developers think more holistically about the threat landscape in the home, and how hard it is to secure given the intimacy of that space and the networked nature of threats. This is being developed using a user centred design approach with workshops with gamers and software developers, so anyone interested in taking part, please get in touch!

2) ESRC/JST LIVING ETHICALLY WITH EMOTIONAL AI IN SMART CITIES.

In another project I'm examining cross cultural dimensions of emotion sensing technologies in smart cities in the UK and Japan with an international team of researchers from Bangor, Northumbria and Edinburgh Universities in the UK and Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific, Chuo and Meiji Universities in Japan.

As our urban environment is increasingly able to track and monitor our movements, our emotions and internal state is of increasing interest. Novel systems attempt to make our emotional states visible and ultimately, auditable. The science and formal models of emotion underpinning these technologies can be controversial. We are focusing on the socio-technical, ethical and legal aspects of living with these systems, and how they should be designed differently.

Emotional AI implicates different types of on and off body physiological data and machine learning approaches. This includes analysing video data with computer vision and facial action coding, text based sentiment analysis, wearables providing heart or galvanic skin responses, audio data for examination of voice for pitch/tone and even use of gait data about how someone walks.

We've already been exploring some of these issues in another ESRC project last year where we ran workshops in Tokyo and London during the summer with companies, security stakeholders. This raised a lot of

interesting issues, documented in this report, such as desire to monitor state of a person, not just emotion; differences in enforcement of data protection between the two nations; need for more nuanced use of models of emotion in industry; the aging population in Japan being a driver of these systems; emotion becoming a layer in other data driven smart city systems; the harm of emotion sensing in public being 'disrespectful' and lacking etiquette to citizens; different human-machine relations in Japan shaping emotional engagement with robots and other non-human entities.

I've also co-authored another piece examining legal and ethical dimensions of use of emotion sensing in public spaces (such as shops or high streets), with concerns around consent, tracking in public spaces and fitness for purpose of DP law. Given current concerns around use of facial recognition, we need to learn lessons for emotion sensing systems around public trust, and when such approaches should not be used. We are also developing an online think tank as part of the project.

There will be a lot of fieldwork over the next few years, and currently we are exploring the rise of emotion sensing in vehicles, driven in part by new EU safety legislation around monitoring drivers. However, we are looking at uses in policing, security and the criminal justice system too. So, if anyone is interested in speaking to us about their thoughts on uses of emotional AI, particularly in the detection, investigation and prevention of crime, then please get in touch.

3) THE MORAL-IT CARDS

Lastly, I led this project creating a practical design tool for doing ethics by design for emerging technologies. The physical deck of Moral-IT cards has been developed, tested and evaluated in range of workshops with participants from research and industry who are building personal data driven systems. This was done using an impact assessment board to map out risks, safeguards and challenges of implementation. This involved ranking, clustering and deliberating about ethical values in a structured way using cards. The cards have been a valuable to support participants thinking more critically about ethics in technology in practice, levelling the playing field for debate, and providing appropriate anchors for discussion. We have not focused on using these with criminal justice system and policing thus far, but could be an interesting future activity, so again, please get in touch to discuss further.



police-community relations network



Dr Megan O'Neill,
Associate Director,
Police - Community
Relations Network,
University of Dundee

WHAT THE NETWORK DOES:

This network provides a focus for independent research concerned with the relationships between police and the communities they serve. This relationship is a major factor in determining the effectiveness of policing. In addressing these issues the network draws upon research expertise across a range of academic disciplines, to provide a multi-disciplinary approach to the study of complex areas such as translating research findings into local policing practice, working in partnership with other organisations and increasing public confidence in policing.

Through close collaboration with police and other stakeholders the network ensures that research results impact on police policy, procedure and practice.

STEERING GROUP MEETINGS AND MEMBERSHIP:

The Police-Community Relations network is led by a Brokering Team. Membership of this team will fluctuate depending on the topics being discussed, who is most relevant from each organisation to take work forward in these areas and disseminate those findings to the most appropriate users. Thus, there is no fixed steering group as such. In 2020, Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith of the University of Stirling, kindly agreed to be the Network's Deputy Director. Members of the Brokering Team include academic researchers, police officers from local divisions, officers from central teams in Safer Communities and Local Policing, staff members from the Academic Research unit in Police Scotland and representatives from the Scottish Police Authority. The network has met three times in the past year.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2019:

This past year, the first of the 'Sandpit Projects' completed and reported back with findings. The Sandpit Projects are collaborations of researchers and practitioners in Scotland, to build on the 'Sandpit' event held in June 2018 where participants pitched ideas for small projects to address key themes in local policing. We awarded about £80,000 of funding across four projects:

- Dr Karri Gillespie-Smith, University of the West of Scotland/University of Edinburgh: Moving towards Trauma-Informed policing: An exploration of police officer's attitudes and perceptions towards Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Professor Lesley McMillan, Glasgow Caledonian University: Exploring & Evaluating the Disclosure Scheme for Domestic Abuse in Scotland
- Dr Andrew Wooff, Edinburgh Napier University: The Special Constabulary in Scotland: Enhancing understanding of the motivations, roles and expectations of the Special Constable in Scotland
- Dr Emma Fletcher, NHS / University of Dundee / Abertay University: Assessing Risk of Drug Death in People known to Substance Misuse Services – Supporting the D (Tayside Division) Local Approaches to Policing Prototype

Dr Andrew Wooff's project which studied the Special Constabulary in Scotland has now completed the reports can be found on the [SIPR website](#). These findings have been informing the current recruitment and training strategy for Special Constables in Scotland. Dr Wooff presented the findings from this project at the most recent Brokering Team meeting. The other three projects are progressing and will submit final reports in due course.

Other work for the Brokering Team has involved supporting the Local Policing Programme of activity for Police Scotland. This series of work packages will develop some of the key mechanisms by which the police in Scotland engage with their local communities. The Brokering Team is facilitating mechanisms by which this work can be research-informed.

Dr Lynsay Shepherd and Dr Stefano De Paoli are Co-Principal Investigators for the Abertay University component of FORESIGHT project (EU Horizon 2020, grant agreement: 833673) which started in October 2019. The FORESIGHT project aims to develop a federated cyber-range solution to enhance the preparedness of cybersecurity professionals at all levels and advance their skills towards preventing, detecting, reacting and mitigating sophisticated cyber-attacks.

WHAT'S COMING UP FOR 2020/21:

In the coming year we are looking forward to receiving the outcomes of the remaining Sandpit Projects and sharing those findings with our members and other relevant practitioners. We had intended to hold a feedback event, but due to the Coronavirus pandemic that plan has been put on hold. We will continue to work with the Local Policing programme team and Safer Communities in Police Scotland to bring an evidence-base to their endeavours. There may also be opportunities for the PCR Network to contribute directly to working groups within Police Scotland. These options are currently being explored as are online versions of the dissemination and networking events we had planned.

Moving towards Trauma-Informed policing: An exploration of police officers' attitudes and perceptions towards Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

Dr Karri Gillespie-Smith, Lecturer in Applied Psychology, University of Edinburgh

In 2018 Dr Karri Gillespie-Smith et al were awarded funding within the SIPR Small Grant Competition (Local Approaches to Policing) to conduct research which examined the impact of Police Officer training within Adverse Childhood Experiences and trauma-informed policing.

Research focussed on the Ayrshire Division of Police Scotland following their declared aim to become a trauma-informed division. Subsequently, all officers and staff took part in a Resilience documentary screening event. This project aimed to examine whether this screening influenced police perceptions and attitudes towards becoming a trauma-informed force. The research utilised two strands of investigation with the first consisting of an online survey based on a standardised measure (Attitudes Related to Trauma Informed Care – ARTIC: short-form; Baker et al., 2015) to measure behaviour and attitudes towards trauma-informed care. The second strand of the research involved exploring police officers' attitudes and perceptions of ACEs and trauma-informed policing in more depth through focus groups.

Results from study 1 explored differences from officers from Ayrshire who were exposed to training and officers within the Lothians and Borders who had not received the ACE training. However, the online survey revealed no significant difference in attitudes towards trauma-informed care for witnesses/victims or perpetrators. The lack of difference in attitudes in Study 1 may be due to the Resilience screening being awareness-raising, failing to provide a toolkit for officers to translate these principles into practice.

In the second study, four focus groups were conducted with 29 officers across each area of Ayrshire division to explore attitudes towards the Resilience screenings and wider understanding and attitudes towards becoming trauma-informed. These discussions showed that officers believe there is merit in becoming trauma-informed, however, there is a lack of clarity on what this might be in day-to-day practice and uncertainty regarding where the responsibility lies with regards to trauma-exposed individuals. Importantly, officers are implementing trauma-informed practices which are not necessarily 'labelled' as such.

The report provided several recommendations for the police including:

- i) Screenings, such as the Resilience documentary, may be a useful starting point in raising awareness, particularly during initial training.
- ii) The acceptability and usefulness of the such events would be improved by basing it on material tailored to policing specifically.
- iii) In addition, multi-agency screenings with smaller audiences would expose attendees to a range of views and support active participation and networking.
- iv) Most notably, practical information on how ACEs-awareness could be applied to specific policing work is required.

To access the full report, please visit www.sipr.ac.uk.

Operation Corner - A Multi Agency Approach in Tackling Drug Misuse in the North East of Scotland

Dr William Graham, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, Abertay University

Dr William Graham is a former senior police officer in Glasgow, retiring in 2010 after 30 years' service.

William is a SIPR Fellow and sits on the SIPR Education and Leadership Network and Public Protection Network. He is also a member of the National Violence Prevention Board, as an academic advisor. He was part of a Scottish Government research team examining the impact of Organised Crime Gangs on local communities in Scotland that had an impact on the practices of organisations in the country, in particular, the creation of 'Operation Corner', the subject of this report.

Co-Investigators: Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith – Senior Lecturer in Criminology and Richard Kjellgren, PhD Student at Stirling University.

OPERATION CORNER

In late 2018, as a direct result of the impact of the report on 'Community Experiences of Organised Crime in Scotland' (Fraser et al. 2016), Police Scotland and NHS Grampian formed a multi-agency operation with the objective of tackling Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) operating in North Aberdeenshire. This was focused in the area known as the 'Buchan Corner', including the towns of Peterhead and Fraserburgh.

For a number of years, OCGs from the North West of England have been infiltrating North Aberdeenshire, in particular the towns of Fraserburgh and Peterhead, in order to supply Class 'A' controlled drugs, namely Diamorphine and 'Crack' Cocaine. These groups generally use the 'County Lines' method of drug dealing, which refers to their activity conducted through a single telephone number, often operated from out-with the area where drugs are being sold. The groups use local drug users to assist their activities at a 'street' level, often specifically targeting some of the most vulnerable persons in the community. 'Cuckooing' is one of the tactics used by OCGs who run a 'County Line', where the address of a vulnerable person is taken over by the group as a base to facilitate the supply of controlled drugs. In many cases, the vulnerable occupant is coerced into assisting the group and their involvement in this can exacerbate

any pre-existing substance misuse issues. Those most at risk of 'Cuckooing' tend to be vulnerable, by virtue of drug or alcohol addiction, age, mental health, disability or any other vulnerability. OCGs often use physical violence, intimidation, mental abuse and exploitation to maintain control of the vulnerable person.

It was evident to police that 'County Lines' had been established within the area and a number of persons were identified as potentially being victims of 'Cuckooing'. Police Scotland initiated a period of enforcement between Friday 19 October and Friday 2 November 2018 and police apprehended 53 persons. 'Operation Corner' was supported by partners from Aberdeenshire Council and NHS Grampian, who, in a break away from normal law enforcement, sought to provide support to individuals encountered during the enforcement phase, with the aim of addressing the underlying factors behind drug supply and seek to break the cycle of the associated issues of misuse.

Each person taken into custody during the enforcement phase was asked a number of questions to identify whether they currently received any support, or if they did not, whether they wished to be referred for support. Those in custody were also asked questions to ascertain if they had been a victim of 'Cuckooing' and those who believed they had been a victim, were referred to the North Aberdeenshire Cuckooing initiative, where Police, Substance Misuse Service, Housing and other relevant partners provide additional support to reduce the risk of them being 'cuckooed'.

EVALUATION

In an effort to identify any distinctive profiles, and evaluate the trajectories and transitions of the individuals involved and to evaluate the overall impact of Operation Corner, the authors were commissioned to provide an interim report at the end of Year 1 and a final report at the end of Year 2, due in December 2020. The aim of the evaluation was to establish whether a multi-agency approach, as opposed to a conventional, Police only approach with investigative tactics, does in fact break the cycle of drug misuse or whether said individuals continue to be involved in serious and organised crime as a lifestyle choice.

In order to complete this evaluation, a mixed methods approach was employed including both qualitative and quantitative analysis. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with key stakeholders, including police officers, NHS Grampian staff, Aberdeenshire Council and Housing staff. In addition, quantitative data was provided by police on all 53 persons involved in the operation, which was analysed to provide a picture of levels of engagement.

Five different profiles were identified in the analysis, which relate to differences in engagement levels and behaviours associated with being an 'accused or suspect' in the periods prior to and following intervention:

- Engagers
- Non-engagers
- Cuckooing victims
- People with mental health disorders
- Prisoners

The analysis provided a statistical summary and evidence of the levels of engagement from each profile group, which was further broken down into various categories, including, but not limited to, age groups, gender, drugs used/supplied and services previously provided or utilised.

The Interim Report submitted in January 2020, provides a positive picture overall that Operation Corner is having a significant impact on those engaging. The following figures highlight some of the positive outcomes and provides direction for the next twelve months to inform the stakeholders of those who would be most likely to engage and also indicates those less likely.

- **Number of individuals identified during initial enforcement phase - 47**
- **Number of individuals currently fully engaged - 15**
- **Number of individuals currently non-engaged - 17**
- **Number of individuals currently partially engaged (fluctuates) - 15**
- **Overall percentage of those partially/fully engaged - 64%**

The significant reduction of instances where 'engagers' have been flagged as accused/suspect in crime reports suggests that these individuals are desisting from criminal activity or certainly changing their offending behaviour or habits, which is another positive outcome in respect of disruption and/or prevention. The data provided suggests that Operation Corner is most successful at engaging vulnerable individuals at an early stage of being 'caught up' in organised crime. Similarly, it also suggests that it is effective at establishing trust and affecting change over time, despite working with individuals with highly complex support needs.

The findings of the Interim Report suggests that 'Operation Corner' is having a positive impact on those who are engaging and it is clear that due to the perseverance and strength of the partnerships involved, it is anticipated that these successes in engagement should increase as the operation continues. The most notable conclusions at this stage are that the levels of engagement are fluctuating, but generally increasing and likely to continue to increase. Furthermore, there is a clear reduction in the instances of those engaging who are labelled as an 'accused' or a 'suspect' on any Police Report since the period of the Operation.

'Operation Corner' will continue and utilising the data and findings of the Interim Report, will focus efforts on increasing the engagement levels of those currently recognised as 'non-engagers', while encouraging those engaged in the support available to continue to build on this positive journey. It is the hope of the partners that this approach will act as a catalyst and be good practice for other areas in Scotland in an effort to engage positively with vulnerable people being targeted by OCGs.

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Password Education: Do it early and often

Karen Renaud, Professor in Cyber Security, School of Design & Informatics, Abertay University

Cyber criminals often breach online accounts by guessing passwords, especially since they know people are likely to choose weak passwords. This makes passwords the weakest link in cyber security. It is all too easy to point the finger at computer users, and deride them for their poor password choices, but it is likely that the way they are learning password “good practice” is the real issue. At present, people learn these principles in a rather haphazard fashion, with specific training usually only occurring once they take up employment. There is mention of strong passwords in the Scottish Curriculum for Excellence, but this is not fleshed out in any great detail. In a study we carried out recently, we found that most children’s books specifically addressing password principles had outdated or incorrect advice (Renaud & Prior, 2020).

This is problematic for a number of reasons. In the first place, if children are left to their own devices, they will be endlessly inventive in coming up with ways of meeting a challenge. This means that in the absence of good practice knowledge, they will come up with a password creation routine themselves, one that produces passwords they can easily remember and enter into their device. Consider that children are given a password within weeks of starting school and that password education only comes years later, and we start to see an explanation for weak passwords. In the second place, the endowment effect is likely to trigger (because they created the routine themselves) (Renaud et al., 2018). When this happens, they will resist attempts to change the way they create their passwords, preferring to stick with their existing routines.

What we should do is to teach “good practice” principles as and when children are given their first passwords. Then we can ensure that they learn the principles from the outset. This reduces the likelihood that they will come up with their own routines. We have to be mindful of the fact that children are still developing skills as they mature, so we have to teach principles in an age-appropriate way. To this end, Suzy Prior and I published a paper recently, suggesting three age-appropriate password “good practice” ontologies that can be used to impart principles to children (Prior & Renaud, 2020). Before the lockdown, we visited several Dundee schools to better understand children’s needs in this area, and we hope to resume as soon as the pandemic is over.

Here’s a video that summarises the password “good practice” paper: <https://vimeo.com/421871423>

This research is relevant to the work Police Scotland does in educating young people about the importance of behaving securely online. If you have any thoughts about this, please get in touch.

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The Police Treatment Centres: An evaluation of the Psychological Wellbeing Programme

Lyndsay Alexander, Vanessa Mendham, Judith Bisset, Hector Williams, Robert Gordon University

Poor mental wellbeing and mental health issues are widely recognised for police officers. This study aimed to 1). Map the evidence for global psychological interventions for police officers with poor mental wellbeing and mental health and 2). Investigate the effectiveness and impact of the Police Treatment Centres (PTC) Psychological Wellbeing Programme (PWP).

We conducted a mixed method study that included a scoping review, survey (focused on health status, anxiety, depression and wellbeing) and qualitative interviews with police officers attending the PTC PWP. The survey was completed at baseline, after the 2-week residential PWP and six weeks later. Interviews were conducted 6 weeks after the PWP was completed. Two hundred

and fifty three police officers (mean age 44 years, 56.7% male) completed the surveys and 40 police officers participated in the telephone interviews.

The findings demonstrated:

- A need for greater research on psychological interventions for police officers with poor mental wellbeing or mental health to identify effective interventions
- The PWP is effective in the short term and highly regarded by police officers with significant improvements in health status, anxiety, depression and wellbeing.

The 'Eyes Online' Project

Dr Megan O'Neill, Reader, University of Dundee

The 'Eyes Online' project was led by Dr Megan O'Neill from the University of Dundee. Dr O'Neill is one of the SIPR Associate Directors (Police-Community Relations) and has an extensive background in policing and surveillance research. The project researcher from the UK was Amy Humphrey (University of Dundee), whose PhD research focuses on the policing response to missing persons. Also involved in the project was Dr Jonathan Mendel (University of Dundee) who led Work Package 3. Dr Mendel's research has examined online networks and their role in activity such as human trafficking and the 'war on terror'. Prof Burkhard Schaefer (University of Edinburgh) supported work throughout the project and specialised in the interfaces of law and technology. Partners in the project also come from the University of Glasgow, The University of Uppsala (in Sweden), The Police University College of Finland and the Norwegian Police University College.

The project was funded by Nordforsk, a consortium of Nordic research councils and the ESRC. The team which submitted the proposal came together through various channels, but primary among them was SIPR, and in particular SIPR-sponsored events on policing and technology.

The full title of the project is: 'Taking Surveillance Apart: Accountability and Legitimacy of Internet Surveillance and Expanded Investigatory Powers', which ran from May 2017 – July 2020. The focus of the research was the impact of new or emerging state powers of online surveillance in the UK, Norway and Finland from legal, practitioner and public perspectives. We wanted to better understand not only how these powers were (or were not) changing behaviour,

but also how they affect conceptions of 'borders' and the appropriateness of these powers from the practitioners' point of view.

Our methods have included case study legal analysis, Q-method, in-person interviews and a survey. At the time of writing, we are in the process of pulling all the findings together, but initial reports can be found on the project's website: <https://sites.dundee.ac.uk/eyes-online-project/>. For example, our Q-method research with practitioners and representatives from civil society showed that while these groups seem to come from opposing sides of the 'privacy vs security' debate, there were several areas of agreement between them. This included the idea that security practitioners from the state should be subject to independent oversight of their use of online surveillance powers. There are key differences emerging between the three countries, such as the extent to which the state agencies are trusted to work ethically with personal online communication data to an extent not replicated in the UK.

We hope our findings will find impact in several fields. For the legal side, we would like to inform how legislation is developed in future to take into account cross-border challenges, such as monitoring information shared online across jurisdictions. For practitioners and their partners, we hope to inform how these agencies can improve their accountability and transparency with the civil society groups and the public, to better achieve common goals. A final aim for us would be to increase awareness among the public of their rights and responsibilities when it comes to online behaviour.

education and leadership network



Professor Denise Martin, Associate Director Education and Leadership network, Abertay University

The Education and Leadership network's key aim is to contribute towards the development of issues of management, policy, leadership and organisational structure and culture as well as police education at a local, national and international level to support Police Scotland with research in education and learning and enhance capability in this area.

It has been another busy year for the Network, and we have been involved in a number of activities. This included another successful fifth Postgraduate Conference in December 2019, with a range of topics covered in the presentations and posters by students. Participants had the opportunity to ask questions to an expert panel.

Dr Andrew Wooff, who has agreed to take on the role of Deputy Network leader, was responsible for organising the first cohort of specials training that took place at Edinburgh Napier University with plans to extend the scheme to other institutions in the future.

Professor Martin the Associate Director for the network completed her secondment on the Implementing Learning and Development Transformation Project as part of the Home Office Police Transformation Fund. The outputs from this project, which support workforce development and organisational learning within police services' was disseminated to key stakeholders in Police Scotland, the HMICS and SPA.

As part of ongoing work, Professor Martin now sits on a National Police Learning and Development Transformation Group. She presented at two events, a webinar on the Police Education Qualifications Framework organised as part of a webinar series for Canterbury Centre for Police Research and the University of West London, London Police College International Conference of Police Education.

We welcomed new members to the steering committee including Yvonne Hail from HMICS, Professor Ross Deuchar from University West of Scotland and Superintendent Rob Hay. The network also welcomes two new Postgraduate Student Co-ordinators to support the development of activities and networking opportunities for the postgraduate community. Looking forward to working with Larissa Engelmann, Edinburgh Napier and Simon-Lewis Menzies Dundee University.

Over the next year, the network will be supporting the next annual conference on the theme of Police systems, capability and resilience. Plans also include a series of webinars and events on Police Education and Learning drawing on lessons from research and other jurisdictions. We will also support the student co-ordinators on delivering postgraduate activities including the next conference in Spring 2021. We also hope to welcome colleagues from the US to our Postgraduate Summer School.

New on-campus training programme for Special Constables at Edinburgh Napier University

Dr Andrew Wooff (Edinburgh Napier University)

Edinburgh Napier University has commenced a new on-campus training programme whereby students can train as Special Constables. The project, led by Dr Andrew Wooff, was delivered in collaboration with Police Scotland with training adapted to enable coordination with student timetables. This saw the regular special training (which is normally three full weeks or 12 weekends delivered at the Scottish Police College at Tulliallan) adapted to on campus training every Wednesday with officer safety training delivered at Tulliallan.

This training has been devised in response to a growing demand from students to get involved as Special Constables, with the five students now ready to go out onto the front line and join Police Scotland community teams in working across their areas.

The main priority when devising – and carrying out – the on-campus training was maintaining the high Police Scotland standard while supporting students to become Special Constables. Their time at Tulliallan also provides insight into the discipline and standard required by a member of Police Scotland. The training is rigorous and will hopefully facilitate the successful candidates in pursuing a rewarding career with Police Scotland.

Feedback from both the students and Police Scotland has been incredibly positive to date with planning for the next cohort already underway. This type of flexible training benefits students greatly and there is great value in the role academic institutions and students can play in strengthening Police Scotland's Special Constabulary.

Assistant Chief Constable John Hawkins said:

“Police Scotland is extremely grateful to all five students for the time and effort they have already dedicated to their roles as Special Constables, from juggling their studies alongside training to now deploying on the frontline. Special Constables have always been a vital and valued feature of policing in Scotland, however during this extraordinary time the significance of their role is greater than ever and we have been humbled by the response

of our volunteers. Our thanks also goes to Dr Andrew Wooff at Edinburgh Napier for committing his time to working with Police Scotland to adapt the training to allow it to be built into the students' timetable.

“While Police Scotland undoubtedly benefits from the experience our volunteers bring, we also hope the opportunity is unlike any other where you gain confidence, new skills and get the chance to help people in need. I wish our new recruits the very best for their future on the beat.”

In addition to devising and coordinating the special constable training, Dr Andrew Wooff has also undertaken further research which looks at Special constables as an important resource in contemporary policing. Wooff et al.'s research indicates that the number of special volunteers is in decline and seeks to understand the motivations, satisfaction levels, expectations and role of the Special Constabulary within Police Scotland. By using mixed methodology, this study provides robust evidence which supports a number of recommendations in order to:

- Enhance the future experience of Special Constables;
- Increase the recruitment and retention of Special Constables;
- Allow Police Scotland to target and recruit particular types of Special Constable;
- Improve the training and support of all Special Constables, and;
- Support Divisional and National Coordinators within Police Scotland in managing Special Constables as a resource.

This project was funded through the 2018 SIPR Local Approaches to Policing call of the Police-Community Relations Network and a full report of the research findings and recommendations research has recently been published on the SIPR website www.sipr.ac.uk

'If something doesn't look right, go find out why': How intuitive decision making is accomplished in police first-response

Dr Cinla Akinci (University of St Andrews) and **Professor Eugene Sadler-Smith** (University of Surrey)

Dr Cinla Akinci is a Lecturer in the School of Management at the University of St Andrews. Her research is focused on intuition in decision making and organisational learning. She is particularly interested in decisions taken in real-world contexts and dynamic environments, under conditions of uncertainty. She has undertaken extensive fieldwork in police organisations in the UK, investigating both strategic and operational decisions, that advances theoretical knowledge as well as creating insights for organisational practice and policy. For any further information please contact Dr Akinci on cinla.akinci@st-andrews.ac.uk.

The published research article is available on: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1359432X.2019.1681402>

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

Intuition plays a significant role in organisational decision making, however, precisely how intuitive decisions are taken is not well understood and it is comparatively under-researched in organisational settings (Akinci & Sadler-Smith, 2012). The motivation and rationale of this research was to explore the role intuition plays in consequential decisions carried out in real-world contexts and delve more deeply into the micro-processes of intuitive decision making. Our research context was first-response decision making in frontline police work. The fact that many of the decisions undertaken by first-responders are taken under conditions of time pressure, dynamism and uncertainty suggests that these decisions are often, and of necessity, accomplished intuitively. In the article, we review the relationship between intuition and analysis; the relationship between intuition and expertise; and the role of intuition in police work.

METHODS

We employed qualitative methods to explore how “peak performing” police officers used intuition in first-response decisions. The organisational unit we sampled was the “response command” division of a police force in England. Informants comprised 27 operational officers and staff involved in first-response, 16 males and 11 females with an average of 10.5 years of experience in

policing. We used semi-structured interviews to gather informants’ self-reported retrospective accounts of specific first-response incidents. We employed a variant of critical incident technique to capture intuitions in decision making (Akinci, 2014) and analysed our empirical data through thematic content analysis.

FINDINGS

Our findings revealed two substantively different modes in which intuition was used in first-response: “recognition-based intuition” and “intuition-based inquiry”. In the former, police officers recognised a familiar situation and applied previous knowledge to the situation; they automatically mobilised a response to a recognised pattern. In the latter, on the other hand, intuition triggered a suspicion that “something just wasn't right” however, unlike the previous model, the officers didn't automatically know how to react; they needed to further probe and inquire in order to make sense of the situation. Officers reported noticing cues which violated expectations and prompted them inquiring informational resources to help them build a better picture, to join the dots and seek solutions. In this way, they would initiate a more deliberative and reflective inquiry in order to arrive at a more credible and viable interpretation of the situation before acting on the incident. Furthermore, we identified several factors that mitigated against success in the accomplishing of intuitive first-response: when decision makers ignored or lacked attentiveness to intuitive signals, failed to follow relevant procedures, or where decisions were based on inadequate experience. Informants also recognised that there was no guarantee that intuition would yield successful outcome.

IMPLICATIONS

This research reveals how a complex and situated mix of intuition and analysis can guide effective decision making and support peak performance in uncertain, dynamic and complex environments that typify police decision processes. We offer practical implications for individual responders, organisations and policy makers. It is important that law enforcement officers have knowledge of the outcomes of their intuitive decisions. Knowing about outcomes allied to

reflection, de-briefing and coaching supports individual and organisational learning and the development of intuitive expertise collectively (Akinci & Sadler-Smith, 2019). We propose a “Perceiving-Knowing-Enacting-Closing” framework which captures the complex role that intuition in combination with analysis plays in police first-response decisions. The framework can be used as a tool to review and interpret individual decision making episodes. Our research could contribute to first-response training and be a basis for the specification of learning outcomes and job competencies for police first-response work. It could also be helpful in highlighting the potential problems associated with intuitive decision making suggested in this study.

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Evaluation of Extended Use and Deployment of Conductive Energy Devices (Tasers) to non-Firearms Officers within Police Scotland

Ross Deuchar (Professor Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of the West of Scotland)

Liz Frondigoun (Senior Lecturer in Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of the West of Scotland)

Catherine Davidones (Associate Lecturer in Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of Stirling and former Research Assistant, University of the West of Scotland)

SUMMARY

The evaluative research was focused around the following key objectives:

- To explore and examine the pre- and post-change perceptions of police officers, key members of stakeholder groups and community representatives regarding the Taser rollout during the its initial implementation in Scotland, with a specific focus on:
 - the extent to which perceived resilience, confidence and personal safety among officers was enhanced as a result of the deployment of Specially Trained Officer (STOs) with Tasers;
 - the perceived impact of the rollout of STOs/Tasers on public reassurance and safety, and the perceived benefits and risks.
- To identify any remaining challenges with the Taser rollout and make recommendations for the future.

A mixed methods approach was adopted. Firstly, online questionnaires were issued to all STOs in Scotland (n=480) immediately prior to, or during the early stages of, the Taser rollout, and follow-up interviews were conducted with a representative sample of 13 officers from different Divisions across Scotland. Secondly, semi-structured interviews were conducted with a representative sample of 6 staff from the Scottish Police Authority, HMICS and the Scottish Police Federation. Thirdly, we identified and accessed local community groups across a range of urban and rural areas in Scotland, who each participated in focus groups. In total, 69 members of local communities participated, including those from youth and adult groups, members of the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) community, those with physical and mental health issues and the elderly.

Fourthly, between 4-5 months after the initial survey and interview data had been gathered, a follow-up questionnaire survey was also sent out to all STOs across Scotland.

The insights emerging from our analysis of the collective data suggested that officers and members of stakeholder groups viewed the Taser as a credible means of deterring violent crime and maintaining officer and community safety. Local citizens, while largely supportive of the device, believed the Taser could potentially be used indiscriminately, could create a threat to health and life amongst the most vulnerable and were somewhat anxious about any potential further rollout.

A number of implications emerged from the evaluation that led us to make key recommendations to Police Scotland. For instance, we recommended that the national force should consider launching a social media awareness-raising and public reassurance campaign that seeks to make members of the general public aware of the robust training in place for STOs, the significant controls in place via the PIRC-referral process in order to ensure effective, proportionate and accountable use of Tasers across Scotland and the relatively low instances of Taser discharge across Scotland to date. We also recommended that Police Scotland should continue to develop further training programmes for STOs and a robust assessment exercise should continue to form part of these; and that the force should consider the volume of officers to be trained, and ensure that they maintain a focus on proportionality that prevents the public from being over-exposed to operational officers who are equipped with Tasers.

For further information on the project and its findings, please contact us by email: ross.deuchar@uws.ac.uk

Communicating in a diverse Scotland: research on multilingual communication and interpreting in police settings

Dr Eloísa Monteoliva-García (Heriot-Watt University)

Communication lies at the heart of policing operations, and the efforts to guarantee a resilient, safe and equal Scotland require having mechanisms in place to guarantee successful communication across policing scenarios even if a language barrier exists. This article presents a recent case study on multilingual communication in police settings in Scotland conducted by the author, an overview of CTISS, the Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland, and ongoing research by Heriot-Watt University researchers in the field of translation and interpreting in police settings. The study explored communicative practices used by response and community officers in their daily operations in a Police Scotland division with the aims of mapping out the purposes and strategies of communicative practices; discussing the range of means used by police officers to overcome language barriers while on duty; assessing the impact of linguistic and non-linguistic factors on decision-making when selecting the most suitable approach to overcome language barriers; and understanding the aspects that are challenging for officers when working with interpreters, with the aim to inform future practice, research, training and provision in relation to linguistic support.

Monteoliva-García, E. (2020). Interpreting or other forms of language support? Experiences and decision-making among response and community police officers in Scotland. *Translation & Interpreting, The International Journal of Translation and Interpreting Research*, 12(1), 37. Full paper available at: <https://www.trans-int.org/index.php/transint/article/view/1035>

BACKGROUND

When a language barrier is identified, interlocutors resort to different solutions to communicate. These range from using gestures, online translation tools, a bilingual friend or a professional interpreter, among others. Each solution will be more or less adequate and feasible depending on the demands and constraints

of the situation. Communicating effectively is of paramount importance in policing operations for effective assessment, decision-making and for the success of operations, as observed in the Police Scotland Incident Prioritisation and Response Standard Operating Procedure (2017). An increasing need for collaboration between interpreters, interpreting scholars and police forces emerges from a linguistically and culturally diverse Scotland. This is particularly important to foster dialogue and knowledge exchange on the practices and actions that are most suitable (Perez, Wilson, King, and Pagnier, 2006), in particular because police officers respond to a wide range of situations which pose various constraints and may require different actions (Gamal, 2014; Mulyim, Lai, & Norma, 2014).

As the act of providing a spoken or signed translation when a communicative barrier exists in conversation, interpreting is one of the main solutions to enable communication. Despite being still an under-researched when compared to interpreting in court or conference settings, police interpreting research has witnessed a rapid growth over the past decade (Monteoliva-García, 2018). This growth is especially marked in studies exploring interpreter-mediated investigative interviews as highly sensitive, evidentiary communicative genres (Berk-Seligson, 2002; Böser, 2013; Gallai, 2013; Heydon & Lai, 2013; Krouglov, 1999; Mayfield, 2016; Monteoliva-García, 2020; Nakane, 2007, 2009, 2014; Russell, 2002). These studies have made it possible to understand the high degree of sophistication of interpreter-mediated interviews due to the combination of legal and informal language; at least two languages; the participation of one more interlocutor -the interpreter; role and power asymmetries among participants; and potentially diverse expectations regarding policing, interviews and protocols and cultural and communicative conventions.

THE STUDY

An area that has received scant attention so far is policing practitioners' perceptions and experiences of multilingual communication, including working with interpreters. This study sees communication and, in particular, interpreting, as a socially-situated practice (Angelelli, 2004; de Pedro-Ricoy, 2017; Hale & Napier, 2016) that is shaped by contextual conditions, including

the communicative situation, the participants involved in the encounters, their roles in interaction and their expectations, as well as legal and other types of requirements and protocols. The study focused on communicative practices across police settings in an area of Scotland identified for the case study and documented communicative strategies and practices used by response and community police officers in their daily operations in both monolingual and bilingual encounters. The aims of the study were a) to map out the range of resources used in different communicative encounters, understand the factors shaping decision-making in multilingual encounters and how different solutions are ranked relative to each other; and b) to gain insights on police practitioners' views on working with interpreters across policing scenarios.

LINGUISTIC SUPPORT PROTOCOLS IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Police forces around the world have different mechanisms in place to provide linguistic assistance when needed, such as the Queensland Police Service (QPS) Language Services Strategy (2011), London Metropolitan Police Working with Interpreters and Translators SOP (2017) or Language Access Plan in New York City Police Department (2018). These comprise different solutions and working with qualified interpreters is normally the preferred or required one. These guidelines also contemplate the use of ad hoc, i.e. non-qualified interpreters, bilingual officers and even family members or members of the public in informal and/or urgent information, something that can be problematic and pose risks if what is understood for 'informal' or 'urgent' is not described clearly or the demands of the act of enabling communication are not evaluated accurately. In Police Scotland, the Interpreting and Translating Services SOP (2018) provides guidance on "the use of interpreters in circumstances that imply involvement in the formal judicial process" and acknowledges the right "for all persons in their contact with the Police Service to understand and be understood". The "fairness to the accused or suspect" is mentioned as the prime consideration when doubts about the need for an interpreter emerge, and resorting to relatives, friends or ad hoc interpreters is contemplated in "informal" settings. In this study, different solutions adopted in a range of policing scenarios were documented and examined.

METHODOLOGY

Following relevant ethical approval, data were collected through 6 focus group interviews facilitated by the author with 28 police officers at Paisley Police Station. Group sizes ranged from 3 to 6 officers and the average focus group

discussion length was 29.5 minutes. In order to gain a more comprehensive picture of communication in policing operations, both community (2 groups, 11 officers) and response officers (4 groups, 15 officers) plus two desk-based officers who joined the response officers' groups, were interviewed. A larger number of groups with response officers was arranged in case they were called in during the interviews. The officers' degree of experience in working with interpreters ranged from very experienced (4%) to no experienced at all (one officer), with 55% of participants stated rarely working with interpreters and 41% occasionally. The interviews took place in two different police stations, all of them between shifts to minimise interference with participants' duties and time. Sergeants in charge of each shift were provided with the interview materials beforehand, including the interview prompts, pre-interview questionnaire and information about the project. The interviews were audio recorded and transcribed to facilitate the analysis and a thematic approach was adopted for the analysis.

RESULTS

Before discussing multilingual encounters, a range of communicative purposes in policing operations was documented, with gathering information, getting the message across, and establishing trust as the main ones reported by participants. Officers stressed the pivotal role of communicating effectively in their daily operations and some differences between community and response officers were observed. Whereas building trust and learning about community concerns and what matters to them was highlighted by community officers, response officers stressed their focus on solving problems and the need to identify what the problems are in order to adopt the most adequate action.

In order to achieve those purposes, officers reported analysis and the ability to adjust the way you speak in each situation as key skills. Acting respectfully, being kind and empathetic were strategies stressed by community officers, and identifying who each person is as a speaker and adopting the right way of communicating with them through their tone, non-verbal actions and style was mentioned by response officers. These ranged from shouting to de-escalate a situation to using your voice to calm someone down.

When a language barrier exists, officers mentioned a range of means to overcome communication barriers. These are presented in Table 1 below, together with the purposes and scenarios in which they are normally used, as reported by the officers:

TABLE 1 LANGUAGE SUPPORT SOLUTIONS AND CORRESPONDING SCENARIOS

LANGUAGE SUPPORT SOLUTION	PURPOSE/SCENARIO
Google Translate and other language apps	Information requests from members of the public (at airports, on the street, directions) To establish the initial circumstances To establish initial contact while waiting for an interpreter To assess what is going on In “less formal” situations When the urgency of the situation makes it necessary
Telephone interpreting	To take a statement At charge bar To “sarf” someone (inform of their right to a solicitor, as per the Solicitor Access Recording Form or SARF) Instead of an app, when the matter is not urgent
Face-to-face interpreting	In formal situations and legal requirements (interview someone under caution, take a statement, if someone has been arrested, someone is getting processed) In serious situations When the urgency makes it necessary At the police station In interviews When availability and time make it possible
Bilingual police officers	Mentioned as a solution that is not ideal, but a good choice for people who request information or need immediate assistance until an interpreter arrives.
Family and friends	Mentioned in relation to calls about neighbour disputes Not adequate if the situation becomes serious or potentially risky for anyone involved Only if no data protection issues are at stake
Communicating in broken English	If the person can communicate in broken English, it is a useful resource to establish common ground and try to establish what happened -before calling an interpreter or not
Poster with flags and language names and card written in different languages that says “I am an officer at Police Scotland, and I am here to help you”	Used to establish which language and dialect they talk and so that people know that assistance is coming

As shown above, different solutions are used in different circumstances, with interpreting being mentioned as “the proper way”, in particular face-to-face interpreting, when the legal nature and seriousness of the case require it and time constraints are not an issue. The urgency of a situation may require using apps such as Google Translate, a bilingual member of the public or telephone interpreting to communicate in the initial stages while waiting for an interpreter. While language apps were reported as a frequent solution, officers limited their use to matters of a non-serious nature, such as giving directions, or used them as interim solutions to assess the situation or provide basic information while waiting for a more appropriate one.

Finally, regarding the challenges of communicating through an interpreter, officers mentioned various limitations and complications, although they were also very aware that interpreters are necessary for them to guarantee fairness and be able to do their job. The main challenges identified by officers was perceived loss of access to emotions, and reduced ability to express empathy and build rapport in interpreted interaction. Some officers mentioned the “almost robotic” nature of interpreting and highlighted the significance of what is conveyed beyond the words uttered in their operations. Across groups, officers were concerned about not being able to connect with people through, for instance, eye contact, when an interpreter is present. This is also mentioned in the ImPLI Partners Final Report 2011-2012 (2012, pp. 24-25) and was reported by hearing users in the study by Napier (2011) on sign language interpreting. A decreased ability to apply interviewing tactics effectively was also reported, such as putting questions rapid-fire or using silent pauses, and to assess whether someone is truthful or not.

Regarding the complications observed, the main complication that emerged was the changing flow of interaction. Interpreting makes encounters longer

and officers felt that the interpreter’s turns interrupt the flow, although a response officer also mentioned the positive ‘side effect’ that the time involved in getting an interpreter and knowing that an interpreter will be there have, namely calming the person down and making them feel safe. Finally, and an interesting observation given the increase in the use of remote interpreting during the COVID-19 pandemic, telephone interpreting was mentioned across groups as more cumbersome and less reliable than face-to-face interpreting. This perception was related to the practicalities to book an interpreter, the absence of dedicated devices, an increasingly complicated flow of interaction, lack of access to verbal cues, lack of context for the interpreter and technical constraints.

WHAT DO WE LEARN FROM THIS STUDY?

This study mapped out the range of solutions that are adopted by officers with varying degrees of awareness and experience in dealing with language barriers. The factors and situations mentioned provide useful information and should inform guidelines on best practices and on solutions to be avoided. Despite the challenges identified by respondents (see above), overall police officers had a positive view of face-to-face interpreting as key to be able to perform their duties. The challenges identified, though, shed light on areas that both interpreting scholars and trainers need to be aware of, and on potential aspects that should be included in the training of interpreters and police officers. An increased awareness of the demands of policing scenarios (purposes, techniques, urgency, seriousness, strategies) among interpreters and interpreter trainers on the one hand, and on the workings and needs of interpreted interaction among police officers on the other, would be beneficial to continue improving existing practices to guarantee effective communication.

Digital Policing: Ethical challenges regarding the role of technology in policing



public protection network



Professor Lesley McMillan, Associate Director Public Protection Network, Glasgow Caledonian University

The Public Protection Network has benefitted from a new and refreshed steering group during 2019/2020, a renewed programme of work following Professor McMillan's return from maternity leave, and changes in senior leadership roles at Police Scotland.

The steering group now comprises members with wide-ranging expertise from academic institutions, Police Scotland and the Scottish Police Authority:

ACADEMIC MEMBERS

- Dr Colin Atkinson (University of the West of Scotland)
- Professor Lesley Diack (Robert Gordon University)
- Dr William Graham (University of Abertay)
- Dr Scott Grant (Glasgow Caledonian University)
- Inga Heyman (Edinburgh Napier University)
- Amy Humphrey (University of Dundee)
- Dr Lynn Kelly (University of Dundee)
- Dr Rachel McPherson (University of Glasgow)
- Dr Maureen Taylor (Glasgow Caledonian University)

POLICE SCOTLAND & SCOTTISH POLICE AUTHORITY MEMBERS

- Detective Chief Superintendent Sam McCluskey (Public Protection)
- T/Detective Superintendent Martin MacLean (Adult and Child Protection)
- Detective Superintendent Fil Capaldi (Rape and Sexual Crime; Human Trafficking and Exploitation; and Prostitution)
- T/Detective Superintendent Debbie Forrester (Domestic Abuse; Honour-based Abuse; Forced Marriage, Stalking and Harassment)
- Chief Superintendent Davie Duncan (Safer Communities)
- Eleanor Gaw (Scottish Police Authority)

During the year a wide range of work has been undertaken by members in a range of areas of public protection including sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, violence prevention, missing persons and mental health. This work has included: launching Fearless Glasgow, a multi-agency gender based violence initiative (see page 60) and further developing the #erasethegrey campaign including collaborating with Police Scotland to launch a social media campaign run; work around the issue of complainer anonymity in sexual offence cases (see page 64); the use of nurses and medics in forensic medical examinations (see page 61); violence reduction initiatives in England; police responses to sexual and domestic abuse (see page 62); 'anti-rape' prevention technologies; and targeted work addressing issues of public protection exacerbated by Covid-19 and the associated restrictions, and finally the LEPH conference (see page 85) and the National

Summit on mental health, distress and Emergency Departments (page 87).

Going forward, coronavirus will continue to pose a number of challenges for policing and public protection, not least in the areas of domestic abuse, technology-facilitated sexual violence and harassment, missing persons, adult mental health, and changes within the sex industry. A programme of work within the public protection network will seek to provide an evidence base to support police practice and response in these areas.

A number of events are planned for 2020/2021, to include webinars on child sexual exploitation and social network analysis, and how social network analysis can support police investigations, a multi-agency workshop on complainer anonymity in sexual offence cases, and a discussion forum on domestic homicide reviews.

A significant development for the public protection network is the forthcoming funding call for research projects. This funding call will seek project proposals within the remit of the public protection network; an associated pre-call event will aim to help applicants establish effective collaborations with Police Scotland. It is also our intention to support postgraduate students in the area of public protection to participate in the activities of the network, and to facilitate a mutual support network for those conducting public protection related research on, with, or of relevance to, policing and the police.

For more information on the Public Protection network funding call, please subscribe to our newsletter or follow us on twitter @The SIPR.

Fearless Glasgow & The #erasethegrey Campaign

Professor Lesley McMillan, Glasgow Caledonian University

Launched in November 2019, to mark the 16 Days of Activism Fearless Glasgow is a multi-agency cross-sector initiative in universities and colleges in the West of Scotland to address gender based violence in higher and further education. The new initiative will raise awareness of gender based violence in all its forms, the impact it can have, and offer enhanced support to over 150,000 students. Founded on the principles of institutional members' mutual support, sharing resources, knowledge and skills, and working alongside Police Scotland and specialist support services, the initiative will improve access to help for students and staff.

SIPR consortium members involved in Fearless Glasgow include Glasgow Caledonian University, the University of Glasgow, the University of Strathclyde, the University of the West of Scotland and Police Scotland, along with additional partners the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland, Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow Clyde College, Ayrshire College, Glasgow Kelvin College, and the City of Glasgow College. Fearless Glasgow also includes Glasgow and Clyde Rape Crisis, Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership, The Emily Test, Archway, and Equally Safe.

Jackie Main, chair of Fearless Glasgow and Director of Student Life at Glasgow Caledonian University, said:

“As a multi-agency partnership, we are committed to ending gender-based violence in all its forms by challenging harmful behaviours and attitudes alongside supporting those affected and building confidence.”

“Our common purpose is to deliver safer communities, culture change and a Fearless Glasgow.”

Equalities Minister Christina McKelvie MSP said:

“Every part of government, the public sector and wider society has an important role to play as we continue to tackle violence against women and girls.”

“I hope Fearless Glasgow and similar initiatives can become the platform for creating a common understanding and way of working together across local authorities, universities, Police Scotland and the third sector. It’s a model I’d like to see across Scotland.”

David Lott, Deputy Director of Universities Scotland, said:

“The launch of Fearless Glasgow is a hugely welcome step. As the area of Scotland with the biggest student population, it’s great to see universities and colleges coming to work together and support each other and their students.”

“Working with stakeholders will ensure that tackling gender-based violence remains high on the agenda.”

Members of Fearless Glasgow adopted have also adopted the award winning and multi-award nominated #erasethegrey gender based violence prevention campaign designed by students and staff at Glasgow Caledonian University. Using pole banners, posters and digital animations for social media and digital screens, the campaign tackles common myths and misunderstandings around gender based violence, and provides information about support services. Police Scotland also adopted the campaign during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence running it is a social media campaign. The campaign is available to other organisations to use, free of charge under licence, and available here: <https://www.gcu.ac.uk/theuniversity/commongood/erasethegrey/>



The Roles of Nurses and Doctors in Forensic Medical Examinations

Professor Lesley McMillan (GCU) and **Professor Deborah White** (Trent University, Canada)

Professor McMillan and Professor White completed and published research examining the relative roles of nurses and doctors in the forensic medical examination process in sexual offence cases. The research conducted in England looked at the professional relationships and boundaries between forensic medical examiners (FMEs) and forensic nurse practitioners (FNPs). They found clear boundaries demarcating FMEs as experts and FNPs as non-experts in the collection and presentation of evidence, with FNPs more associated with caring work and FMEs with technical competence (McMillan & White, 2019). These assumptions represent traditional divisions of labour historically found in healthcare and biomedical settings, and serve to limit nurses' potential in this field. They established that widespread misunderstandings exist about the extent to which nurses can provide expert evidence in court, that have no legal basis.

This work, and other research on forensic medical examination by Professor McMillan and Professor White, formed the basis of expert evidence submitted to the Scottish Government's Equally Safe: A consultation on legislation to improve forensic medical services for victims of rape and sexual assault. A forthcoming 'Test of Change' will seek to establish the extent to which nurses may be able to conduct forensic medical examinations in Scotland.

REFERENCE:

McMillan, L. & White, D. (2019) Boundary-making in the medico-legal context: examining doctor-nurse dynamics in post-sexual assault forensic medical interventions, Sociology of Health and Illness, 41, 1:36-51

Outline of the Northampton Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV)

Dr William Graham, Senior Lecturer in Criminology, Abertay University

In July 2018, Northamptonshire Police employed Dr William Graham of Abertay University, to consult and advise on the formation of a multi-agency and community-centred project designed to deliver significant reductions in violence and drug related criminality amongst gang members across Northamptonshire, the Northamptonshire Community to Reduce Violence (CIRV).

The CIRV approach, pioneered in Boston, Cincinnati and Glasgow (where Dr Graham was the Deputy Manager, as a police officer), was designed to dramatically and quickly reduce the frequency of street violence in Northamptonshire and to maintain this reduction over time. CIRV coordinates law enforcement, service providers, and community members to ensure that those who participate in violent gangs receive due consequences and those who choose transition to a non-violent lifestyle, receive the appropriate services in the most effective, efficient, and respectful manner possible.

Dr Graham used his previous experiences in the police in Glasgow and drew upon his doctoral research on the policy transfer of the CIRV approach from Cincinnati to Glasgow, to advise Northamptonshire Police on the formation of

their project. It was recognised that the approach in Glasgow did not however, face the county line issues currently being experienced within Northamptonshire and so the programme was adapted to meet the needs of the local context. A partnership was established between agencies and the community to deliver a clear message to violent street gangs: the violence must stop.

Northamptonshire CIRV was officially launched in February 2019, and has received over 1000 referrals since the beginning of the project and there is also anecdotal evidence of a drop in violent crime across the county associated with the drugs trade. An independent evaluation of the project was carried out by the National College of Policing and found reduced level of violence and in numbers of gang members. As was the case in Glasgow CIRV, the project used a public health approach and as such helped clients reach their full potential by changing the direction of their lives. CIRV was perceived as having a positive impact on programme participants' relationships, health and outlook and also helped in changing perceptions of the police and support services among young people/adults. A full evaluation of the project will be carried out in the near future, when police crime statistics can be analysed in light of the length of the project.

Police responses to sexual violence and domestic abuse: An English case study

Dr Maureen Taylor, Lecturer in Criminology, Glasgow Caledonian University

Maureen has been teaching criminology and policing since 2006 at a number of HEIs. Her experience is supported by 16 years work as a practitioner in policing and the wider criminal justice system. Maureen is an active researcher in the fields of child sexual exploitation and abuse, criminal and victim networks, and police responses to sexual violence and domestic abuse.

The research was situated in an English county and was part of a larger project mapping services and assessing the needs of victims of sexual violence and domestic abuse in order to identify good practice, highlight gaps in provision and drive improvements to services. It was undertaken with TONIC Research and funded by the county's Police and Crime Commissioner.

A mixed method approach was used for this research. This included:

- An online survey, complete by 770 survivors.
- 6 focus groups with survivors. 49 individuals took part.
- Semi-structured interviews with 13 survivors.
- An online survey for stakeholders. This was completed by 184 practitioners.
- Semi-structured interviews with 35 stakeholders.

The main findings of this research were as follows

- There was significant under-reporting to the police by survivors of both sexual violence and domestic abuse. Reasons were cited as: wanting to be safe rather than wanting the perpetrator prosecuted; not recognising domestic abuse as an offence; fear of retribution; fear of losing control of the situation; fear of not being believed by the police; fear that the police would not take any action against the perpetrator or to ensure their own safety; poor experiences of the police including phoning 101.
- When offences were reported to the police, the majority of participants had a negative experience, particularly in relation to reporting domestic abuse. Victims spoke of a 'lottery' in relation to how effective individual officers were,

"It's been a mixed bag of experiences. I have reported more than 20 times and it felt a bit like a lottery. So you ring 101 and enter the police lottery. The officer is either up on abuse and get it or they are not sure why they are there".

- Some reported that their experiences were not a 'priority' or not taken seriously, that they were a 'nuisance' to the police and that they were blamed for their victimisation or treated as perpetrators.

"The response was good initially, but since then, absolutely terrible. It just wasn't a priority. I was told 'You've brought it all on yourself', 'You should move house'. When they left I felt even worse. The police need to stop victim blaming. They stated that they would send someone on a particular day and then they called that day to say they were too busy. Nobody ever came."

"They looked down on me – thinking 'why don't you get out'? I felt like I was pestering them. They made me feel that I had brought it on myself. I don't trust the police any more".

- Some even reported being laughed at or mocked by the police.

"I have had to explain numerous times to different officers every time, what has happened – 10-15 times. One laughed in my face about threats to kill".

"The police actually laughed at me and told me I was a joke down at the station. At one point I got locked up for 'safeguarding'. I got treated like an animal. They then released me without charge and apologised for it. I even put myself in jail to be safe."

- Participants from BAME communities felt there was little empathy and compassion from the police for the isolation they felt in their community and made no attempt to access interpreters when needed. One woman quoted a police officer as saying:

"Looks like crocodile tears to me. What do you want us to do? You have no rights or access to public funds in this country."

- Participants also felt that harassment, coercive control and threats to distribute violent or explicit videos needs to be taken more seriously by the police
- Most participants reported that restraining orders and non-molestation orders were ineffective
- There was widespread concern among practitioners about 'resourcing' and the impact of cuts in police numbers.

"We are all doing what we can, but it's not enough. The police have been decimated and this has had a knock on effect in response to domestic violence. For example, double crews have now become single crews. They are dealing more and more with mental health services."

"Domestic abuse safeguarding teams used to sit in local Public Protection Units, but the decrease in staff and increase in work cuts across response officers and investigators. It shows. They want to help but lower level stuff gets lost. Victims might not get a response from the police. There is so much pressure on officers just to get through the volume of work, they may treat a report as an isolated incident and not see the bigger picture. First responders don't always have time to complete a RIC."

- When victims of domestic abuse received positive responses from the police, these were characterised by being believed and listened to and being referred to places of safety and support.

"Two officers in particular were "completely on it". They would call round and give updates"

"Some police were helpful, especially one who was obviously DV trained. I could phone her. She went to the prison in her own time to get evidence of threats"

- Responses to reports of sexual violence were more positive than those to domestic abuse. Victims stated that the police were helpful, empathic and that they listened. They also felt understood, believed and not judged. They valued being kept informed on the progress of a case and being reassured and some reported that officers went beyond what was expected to support them, "going the extra mile".

"The best thing was when I was believed... the police have been extremely supportive. I had an officer call me every few days to check in with me and then at least once a week until we had outside agencies in place."

"The police were truly amazing when I had down days and just felt I couldn't go ahead they'd sit and talk with me. I didn't feel any shame opening up and speaking how I felt."

- The differences between responses to domestic abuse and sexual violence are perhaps summarised by this participant:

"For the sexual assault case, the police officer working for a prosecution had been absolutely amazing. All officers need to be like her because if she had turned up when I had called for domestic violence, I know I would have been safe and she would have taken correct procedures, whilst being very sensitive and supportive."

- Despite negative views of police responses to domestic abuse, 62% of survey respondents stated they would report a future domestic abuse or sexual violence incident to the police. Some qualified this by stating that they would do so in the hope that practices would change, although others were not hopeful that it would.

Improvements in police responses to sexual violence and domestic abuse were characterised by the need to be heard, believed and not blamed, to be available, consistent, joined up (with other services), and trained.

"Those simple words, 'I believe you' would have changed everything. That's all I needed to hear."

"The police [need] to listen, listen, listen..."

Why don't sexual offence complainers have a right to anonymity in Scots law?

Dr Andrew Tickell, Lecturer in Law, Glasgow Caledonian University

It is commonly assumed that complainers in sexual offence cases across the UK have a legal right to anonymity from the moment they report their complaint to the police. In the media and in popular discourse, this is often represented to be lifelong – unless complainers “waive their anonymity” and decide to tell their stories.

When reporting sexual offence cases, Scottish newspapers and broadcasters generally follow this approach. In high profile prosecutions – such as *HM Advocate v Alexander Salmond* in 2020 – the complainers were identified in public only by letters, and efforts were made in reporting from the High Court in Edinburgh not to incorporate personal details which were likely to give rise to their identification obliquely. This practice is reflected across the publishing and broadcasting sector, and is enshrined in professional regulations, including the Independent Press Standards Organisation's Editors' Code of Practice.

This research demonstrates that a considerable gap separates public expectations about complainer anonymity and the legal regime applying in this jurisdiction. Complainers have no automatic or general right to anonymity under Scots law. Indeed in most cases, the only restraint on the identification of complainers in the media are the self-denying ordinances of press regulation. On the wild west of social media, almost anything goes. It is arguably only a combination of public decency and public misunderstanding of the applicable law which ensures that complainer identities are not routinely disclosed online. Despite popular misconceptions, our criminal law offers few discouragements to doing so.

In England and Wales, there are statutory restrictions on the identification of complainers in sexual offence cases which have applied in varying forms since 1976. As a result of a quirk of legislative history, however, no parallel rules apply to Scottish sexual offences. While broadcasters and publishers are prohibited by law from publishing identities or information likely to give rise to the identification of complainants in England and Welsh sex crime cases, no such automatic or general legal restrictions apply in respect of Scottish complainers.

The only legal mechanism available to Scottish courts to prohibit the identification of complainers is section 11 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981. This gives courts the power to prohibit the publication of the identities of people involved in a case on an indefinite basis. This power is not limited to sexual cases – or even criminal cases. In practice, however, making orders under section 11 is not routine in Scottish sexual offence prosecutions. The number of sexual crimes pursued in Scotland's criminal courts substantially outstrips the number of orders made.

In 2019, the Scottish Court and Tribunal Service recorded that sixty-eight orders were made under the Contempt of Court Act by the Court of Session, High Court, and Sheriff courts. By way of social context, during 2018/19, 1,762 people were proceeded against in Scotland's criminal courts for sexual offences, with 324 appearing on charges of rape or attempted rape alone. Of the sixty-eight orders made under the Contempt of Court Act during 2019, just thirty-two were made under section 11. Interestingly, the overwhelming majority of section 11 orders seem to have been made not in criminal, but in civil cases. Of the thirty-two anonymity orders made in 2019, just eight related to criminal cases, with the balance of twenty-four cases being made up of civil actions in the Sheriff Court and Court of Session, many of them bearing to concern allegations of medical negligence or historical child abuse.

While the application of publishing restrictions in these civil cases seems entirely justified, perhaps the starker finding is that there are no legal protections for complainer anonymity in the overwhelming majority of sexual offence prosecutions in this jurisdiction. The legal regime is nowhere near as robust as it should be, and while there are only isolated examples of Scottish journalists deciding to name complainers in these cases, that does not mean that this continuing legal insecurity is unproblematic. In view of the global reach of social media and the relative contraction of more traditional media forms, relying on the trade values and complaints mechanisms of the press to protect complainers seems outmoded and unjustified.

This issue is important for a number of reasons and for a number of people. From the perspective of complainers, this lack of security is unlikely to encourage people to come forward. Discovering that their identities are not legally protected seems likely only to further to discourage participation in the criminal justice



process. The legal insecurity of complainant anonymity also creates problems for police officers and prosecutors in their interaction with complainants, and raises questions about the advice which is given to people coming forward, alleging they have been victims of sexual crime.

This research argues Scottish Parliament should reform this aspect of our criminal procedure as a matter of urgency to place complainant anonymity on a surer legal footing, to give complainants meaningful reassurances that their anonymity will be respected. The next stage of this project is to more fully situate the Scottish situation in a wider comparative context, examining how other jurisdictions approach the issue of complainant anonymity, with a view to pressing the case for substantive legislative reform in the Scottish Parliament after the 2021 election.

This research will appear in volume 24(3) of the Edinburgh Law Review published in September 2020.

SHARPS

Dr Maria Fotopolou, Drug Research Network Scotland, University of Stirling

I am a Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Stirling with research interests in the area of the framing and construction of social problems and the impact of such constructions, especially in relation to the drug problem. My expertise is in qualitative approaches. Prior to joining the University of Stirling I worked in the field of policy and service evaluation of the health and social care of marginalized and minority groups in the UK and Greece.

My current research activity focuses on drug use, particularly problem drug use and recovery, gender and drug policy. As part of a multidisciplinary team, I was successful in securing funding for a University of Stirling, cross-School Impact Studentship, which involves an analysis of the representation and governance of the drug problem in Greece. Further work in this area involves SHARPS (Supporting Harm Reduction through Peer Support) a mixed-method feasibility study with concurrent process evaluation to explore the feasibility and acceptability of a peer-delivered, relational intervention for people with problem substance use who are homeless. The study involved the delivery of the intervention by peer Navigators, based in homelessness outreach and residential services in Scotland and England. Peer Navigators worked with a small number of participants for up to 12 months providing both practical and emotional support to people who, at the time of study, were homeless or at risk of homelessness, over the age of 18 years and self-report alcohol/drug problems.

The evaluation of the intervention involved holistic health checks and qualitative interviews with intervention participants, staff at participating agencies as well as peer Navigators. In addition, non-participant observation was conducted in intervention and standard care sites to document similarities and differences between care pathways. The SHARPS study will provide evidence regarding whether a peer-delivered harm reduction intervention is feasible and acceptable to people experiencing homelessness and problem substance use in order to develop a definitive trial. The study has just been completed and we are in the process of disseminating study findings.

Finally, Dr Liz Aston (Associate Professor of Criminology, Edinburgh Napier University/ Director of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research) and I have been focusing on drug policing and specifically the intersection of drug policing and public health. To this end, we presented a synthesis of international evidence on the role of law enforcement in a public health approach to the drug problem at the Fifth International Conference on Law Enforcement and Public Health, in Edinburgh (October 2019). In collaboration with the Scottish Institute for Policing Research and the Drug Network for Research in Scotland, Dr Aston and I, organised a day event on approaches to the policing of drugs, held in the beginning of this year in Edinburgh Napier University (January 2020). We hope to continue our collaboration and work in this field this year with a stronger focus on drug policing specifically in Scotland.

postgraduate community



Larissa Engelmann



Simon-Lewis Menzies

Over the past 13 years SIPR has developed a great network of researchers and practitioners to build a community that encourages knowledge exchange within policing across Scotland and beyond. With the postgraduate SIPR symposium and the SIPR international summer school, SIPR has also grown its support and engagement with the postgraduate research community in policing. We are thrilled to have been chosen as the volunteer student coordinators for the coming year to develop this community further and engage with postgraduate students in policing across Scotland to facilitate learning and networking and keep building the foundation for policing research in the future.

The last year has seen some great successes in our postgraduate community with students such as Liam Ralph receiving his doctorate, the launch of our new SIPR postgraduate research publication space In-SPEC, a

fantastic postgraduate symposium in December last year showcasing the cutting edge policing research our postgraduate students are conducting and events such as the public engagement and poster presentation workshop organized by Pamela Ritchie and Larissa Engelmann where Dr Carina O'Reilly and Dr Peter Buwert gave some really valuable insights into

how to present your research to different audiences. All in all, this has been a really successful year for the SIPR postgraduate research community and we are looking forward to working with our students to build on these successes for the next year.

We are **Simon-Lewis Menzies** (LRCFS, University of Dundee) and **Larissa Engelmann** (Edinburgh Napier University) and with our diverse interests and backgrounds we are looking forward to this new role and putting together a plan for the next year. This diversity in research approach is something we hope will aid postgraduate students who may not be studying policing in the more traditional sense a greater opportunity to network, connect share knowledge and learn from others with a research or vocational interest in criminal justice research.

Larissa is in her second year of her PhD in police learning and has been heavily involved with SIPR and the SIPR postgraduate community since the start of her PhD. She is also a member of the European Society for Criminology Policing Working group and a representative for the postgraduate community at her own university. She is looking forward to using these experiences in this new role and work with our postgraduate policing students across the country.

Simon-Lewis is coming to the end of his first year of his PhD in forensic science communication and decision-making in the judicial process. He is also undertaking work on a PGCert in Research Methods as well as training to become a STEM Ambassador and assisting with public engagement at LRCFS where, since its formation in 2016, it has been their mission is to be a disruptive influence in all fields of forensic science, be they be laboratory based or not – to challenge and change perceptions

and practices across the criminal justice spectrum. Research at LRCFS currently covers the spectrum of criminal justice with on-going projects examining education and training in forensic science, science capital, transfer and persistence of DNA and augmented reality crime scene investigation. All of which have policing applications and implications.

Building on the successes from last year we have exciting plans for the future. Most of our activities and events will be built on the premise that we want to engage with and encourage our postgraduate policing research community to share knowledge and skills but also to learn and support their research journey throughout their career.

More specifically we will work closely with Monica Boyle, the knowledge exchange and business manager of SIPR and Dr Denise Martin from SIPR's education and leadership network to

- Develop an online space where postgraduate students can see what work other students are doing, what events are coming up and leave feedback for things they would like to get involved in or see in the future.
- Create a postgraduate student 'journal club' to give students the opportunity to gain presentation experience and experience in defending both their research and other literature in their fields in a collegiate atmosphere.

- Working on outreach ensuring that students that do policing related research know about SIPR and can get involved in our activities.
- Organize the international summer school in 2021 – watch this space for more exciting information to come.
- Put on roundtables and workshops based on postgraduate research student needs and support students who want to put on events themselves.
- Put on the SIPR postgraduate symposium that due to the corona virus has moved to spring 2021

These are just a few of the upcoming activities for the next year. We are here to listen to our community so if you want to get involved, have an idea or feedback please get in touch [email Monica or our email?].

We look forward to working with you.

Simon & Larissa

The 5th Annual SIPR Postgraduate Symposium

The Postgraduate Symposium was established in 2015 to encourage candidates who had completed, or were working towards a masters or doctoral award, to present their research in a supportive environment. The symposium represents an important date in our annual calendar when SIPR can showcase some of the best policing research being conducted at postgraduate level.

This free event offers an excellent opportunity for students to share their work with an academic and professional audience with a view to making an impact on policing in Scotland. Additionally it is a wonderful chance for postgraduate students across Scotland and the UK to network.

Finally, there are prizes for the best presentation and the best poster presented on the day (awarded by a panel of senior academics and practitioners) and we were delighted that Professor Denise Martin (Symposium Chair), Dr Liz Aston, Dr Katerina Hadjimatheou, and Superintendent Ian Thomson kindly agreed to take on the near impossible task of judging the presentations and posters submitted.

Our winners were:

Ben Cotterill (Edinburgh Napier University) who won the best presentation for his research on "How temperament and interviewing techniques affect children as eyewitnesses"; and

Pia Pennekamp (Queen Margaret University) who won the best poster for her work on "Eyewitness Identification Confidence: Requestions, Articulating, and Apperceiving".

Both winners received gift vouchers kindly provided by Palgrave MacMillan publishing.

It is testament to the quality of the presentations that the judging panel struggled to pick just two winners, which is why special 'runners-up commendations' were given to David MacDonald (University of the West of Scotland) for his presentation on "Policing the front line of a public health crisis; Exploring knowledge and awareness of drug harm reduction across the community" and to Pamela-Jane Ritchie (Edinburgh Napier University) for her poster on "An examination of the definitions of Intimate Partner Abuse used across law enforcement and public health professions: A cross-cultural comparison between Hong Kong and Scotland".

You can read more from each one of these winning presentations in the following pages.



Video Mediated Interpreting in Frontline Policing

Robert Skinner, Heriot-Watt University

Robert Skinner, PhD is a British Sign Language (BSL) and English interpreter practitioner with more than 20 years of experience. When working as an interpreter, Robert's area of specialism includes video-mediated interpreting, community settings, mental health settings, television (onscreen broadcast and production). In 2014 Robert joined the BSL team in the Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland at Heriot-Watt University working on various projects including, the Insign project on video remote interpreting access to European institutions, the Justisigns project on police interpreting and the Translating the Deaf Self project on deaf people's experiences of being interpreted. Robert has co-edited a volume *Here or There: Research on Interpreting via Video Link* (2018) with Jemina Napier and Sabine Braun, and has co-authored several published peer reviewed articles and book chapters from the various projects he has been involved in.

Between 2017 – 2020 Robert undertook his PhD. The PhD project partners included University of Dundee, Scottish Institute of Policing Research, Police Scotland and SignVideo. Robert's study looked at how the police make use of video interpreting services to facilitate communication with a deaf BSL user. For this study, two frontline police services were examined: video relay service (VRS) calls to a Police Scotland's force control room (FRC) (image 1) ; and video remote interpreted calls (VRI) to a Police Scotland custody suite (image 2). Both contexts were identified as areas for potential VRS/VRI expansion by Police Scotland.

The issue is how to manage communication, via technology, to construct an understanding of the citizen's circumstances and how best to allocate police resources. This routine task is challenged by a number of variables such as the reliability of technology, how the act of communication changes when communicating via technology, as well as the linguistic and cultural differences. For this study, a hybrid positioning-ANT framework was applied to trace the rhetorical expression of identities, through a right and duties analysis.

Video Relay Service (VRS)



A video-link connects the citizen (BSL user) to the VRS call centre. The citizen can make or receive video VRS calls.



The interpreter opens a second call onto the FCR. A three-way link-up, video-link and telephone-link, is then established between the citizen and FCR.

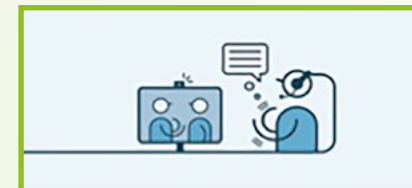


The call-handler receives the interpreter's telephone call. The interpreter invites the call-handler to accept and join the VRS call.

Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) configuration



The citizen and officer are co-located at a police station, e.g. custody suite. A video-conferencing call is made to a VRI service.



The interpreter fields VRI calls from a call centre. The interpreter facilitates communication via a video-conferencing setup.

For the police, the critical questions in using remote video interpreting services concerns the citizen's vulnerability. Is the (deaf) citizen at greater risk or can their needs still be met?

It was anticipated and found to be the case, frontline services who adopted an awareness of how they are dealing with a person's vulnerability, and extend the principles of procedural justice to include both the interpreter and citizen, may create better conditions for communication. This is because the frontline services and interpreters were in comparable situations, both had a duty to learn about the citizen's background and convey this information onto another source. Both were at risk of making similar kinds of errors, because of low familiarity, issues tied to remote communication (especially for 101CHs), and the citizen's capacity and willingness to explain a type of issue.

The police participant's routine approach to managing communication - which involved explaining police procedures, managing expectations, assessing risk, determining how to allocate police resources and checking aspects of the citizen's account - incidentally benefited the interpreter. The police participant may not have been conscious of their shared struggle, however, the routine approach could be seen to afford the interpreter consideration for their need to learn about the frontline police procedure, the citizen's background, to clarify jargon or details not known to the interpreter before.

Although the VRS/VRI partnerships were generally positive, issues still existed regarding knowing how to adapt standard police procedures or generic police responses to become meaningful to someone who is a deaf BSL user. Interpreters would sometimes become involved in these matters, advocating the deaf person's right to receive parity of service beyond the VRS/VRI call. This higher level of involvement from the interpreter can be controversial because it is beyond their official role but often necessary to mitigate on-going risk to the citizen or respond to the citizen's vulnerability. By focusing on standard police procedures and understanding what works and why, we can identify where and when VRS/VRI services could be used to increase citizen access to other areas of police services.

For more information about my research please visit my website www.proximityinterpreting.com, information is available in English and BSL. This is a specialist website that contains resources and information on interpreting in police settings, video interpreting as well as my current PhD research. I'd like to thank my funders the Scottish Graduate School for the Arts and Humanities (SGSAH) and the School of Social Sciences at Heriot-Watt University; my supervisors Prof Jemina Napier (Heriot-Watt University/CTISS), Prof Nick Fyfe (SIPR/University of Dundee); the non-academic partners SignVideo and Police Scotland; and the participants who have already supported this research.

Interpreting Eyewitness Confidence

Pia Pennekamp, Queen Margaret University

My name is Pia Pennekamp and I am a first year PhD student under supervision of Dr. Jamal K. Mansour at Queen Margaret University in Edinburgh. I joined Queen Margaret University in 2019 after completing my BA (Honours) at Thompson Rivers University in Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.

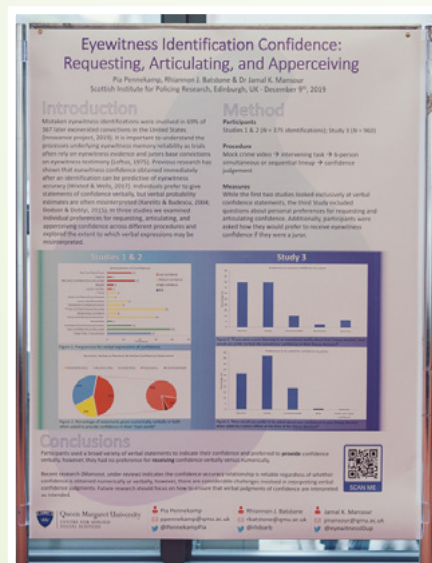
I am a member of the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (“Evidence and Investigation” network). My involvement within the SIPR community has been incredibly encouraging. In the past year, I received the opportunity to present my work at the SIPR postgraduate symposium and the 2019 SIPR conference. In addition, I was fortunate to attend SIPR’s student training and development opportunities, such as postgraduate workshops. The connections I have been able to form through SIPR, especially within the SIPR community, have been invaluable to my experience as a PhD student.

My current interests explore eyewitness identification procedures by use of quantitative approaches, including experiments and surveys. I am particularly interested in eyewitness’ confidence statements following lineup decisions and the interpretation of such. That is, I am interested in how individuals communicate and interpret probability estimates.

We know that memory is fallible. The Innocence Project in the United States has revealed that erroneous eyewitness accounts were involved in 70% of 362 later exonerated convictions in the United States. We are trying to understand the processes underlying eyewitness memory reliability as trials and investigations often rely on eyewitness evidence (Loftus, 1975). In addition, jurors are more likely to convict based on eyewitness testimonies (Cutler, Penrod & Dexter, 1990).

Eyewitnesses can help by looking at a lineup to provide evidence that a suspect is either guilty or innocent. A lineup is a commonly used procedure to collect eyewitness identification evidence. Ultimately, when an eyewitness makes an identification, they provide evidence that the suspect is guilty (by identifying him/her) or innocent (by not identifying him/her).

Different jurisdictions, police forces, and even individual officers, use a variety of methods to obtain eyewitness evidence. There is quite a bit of variability even



within the United Kingdom. In England and Wales, eyewitnesses are asked to confirm their identification (PACE Code D, 2017). In Northern Ireland, the police collect the reason for the identification, the “words of recognition”, expressions of doubt, and the features of the image or person that led to recognition. In Scotland, eyewitnesses indicate “why” they identified the person they did.

However, an eyewitness may also provide additional information after viewing a lineup, for example, how confident they are in their decision. Any comments the eyewitness makes are recorded, including spontaneous confidence judgments. Previous research has shown that eyewitness confidence obtained immediately after an identification can be predictive of eyewitness accuracy (Wixted & Wells, 2017). In the United Kingdom, asking an eyewitness about their confidence is not necessarily part of police practice in part because if the eyewitness says anything other than 100% confident or absolutely certain, their statement may be perceived as suggesting reasonable doubt. In sum, there is no standard for interpreting the level of confidence expressed by an eyewitness.

My current work focuses on the development and testing of an evidence-based approach for the interpretation of such confidence statements in the context of eyewitness evidence and implications for theory and practice.

We have examined individual preferences for requesting, articulating and apperceiving confidence with varying procedures across three different studies to explore the extent to which verbal expressions may be misinterpreted (SIPR Poster Link). Individuals indicated that they prefer to give statements of confidence verbally, but research shows that verbal probability estimates are more likely to be misinterpreted by others (Karelitz & Budescu, 2004; Dodson & Dobly, 2015). Our findings showed that people use a variety of phrases when articulating confidence. Moreover, we (Mansour, 2020) and others have found that other people's interpretations of these phrases vary significantly.

We need a reliable way to obtain and interpret eyewitness identification confidence. Fields like climate science and intelligence analysis use lexicons (i.e., dictionaries), which translate verbal confidence (e.g., likely) into a range of numeric values (e.g., 40%-75%). My research involves creating and testing a lexicon for confidence in lineup decisions. The project, "Towards an evidence-based approach for interpreting eyewitness expressions of confidence", seeks to develop such a communication tool to reliably interpret eyewitness confidence statements.

This project is part of my PhD, supervised by Dr. Jamal K. Mansour at Queen Margaret University in Edinburgh. My PhD is being funded by a Queen Margaret University bursary. Data collection is underway. If you would like to contribute or have questions, please get in touch by email (ppennekamp@qmu.ac.uk) or Twitter (@PennekampPia).

Interested in eyewitness confidence? You can read more about my work here: <http://www.sipr.ac.uk/blog>

Read Dr. Mansour's newest findings here: <https://authors.elsevier.com/a/1bHDu7spf3Hp8G> (free to download until August 11).

After August 11, you can get a free copy from Dr. Mansour's ResearchGate page: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338622972_The_Confidence-Accuracy_Relationship_Using_Scale_Versus_Other_Methods_of_Assessing_Confidence

You can also follow her work on Twitter (@EyewitnessIDup).

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How temperament and interviewing techniques affect children as eyewitnesses

Ben Cotterill, PhD Student, Edinburgh Napier University

Ben joined Edinburgh Napier in February 2018 as a PhD Student after completing his BA (Hons) in Psychology at the University of Strathclyde in 2016 and his MSc in Applied Forensic Psychology at the University of York in 2017. His main research interests include examining how individual differences in children's temperament relate to their eyewitness performance. He also works part-time as an Associate Lecturer at Edinburgh Napier University.

Ben presented his work at the 2019 SIPR/Police Scotland Postgraduate Symposium and won the award for best presentation.

BACKGROUND

In Scotland, 4,297 children below the age of 15 were asked to give testimony in a criminal court during 2017 (Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, 2018). In cases involving child-witnesses, the child's testimony is often the only available evidence. In these instances, witness testimony is especially crucial to understanding what happened. Typically, police begin by asking witnesses to freely recall everything they remember about a criminal event they may have witnessed. During this stage, even young children can be just as accurate as adults, but they often miss many details. In order to elicit more information, police will often then use a mixture of open-ended and closed-ended follow-up questions. Problematically, while they may increase the amount of information given, closed-ended questions often lead children to answer questions they do not know the answer to and so overall accuracy is typically decreased.

When young children produce little information, investigators struggle to maintain best practice, and often overuse improper questioning (e.g., Roberts & Cameron, 2015). Misleading questions may lead to suggestibility when witnesses wrongly comply with the suggestions of the interviewer and then incorporate that misinformation into their subsequent accounts of the crime. According to Ceci and Bruck (1995, p. 195), suggestibility is typically defined as 'the extent to which individuals come to accept and subsequently incorporate post event information into their memory recollections.' Younger children are typically more susceptible to inaccuracy from misleading questions than older children and adults, but age-related differences in suggestibility are not always found, suggesting there are other individual differences at play. There are cognitive and personality factors that can influence how suggestible children are. Currently, there is strong evidence for some of these factors, such as

intelligence, memory ability, language ability, attachment style, and creativity (for a review, see Bruck & Melnyk, 2004). Other factors, particularly temperament, however, still require further investigation.

Temperament is a subset of personality and refers to behavioural traits that explain how one behaves and how one responds to one's environment. Ornstein et al. (1997) proposed that particular elements of temperament affect the perception of eyewitnesses as the events take place (activity level, emotionality, and persistence), while other elements (adaptability, shyness, and distractibility) impact on their performance during forensic interviews. However, a relationship between temperament and suggestibility is not always found. It remains to be understood if the difference in results between previous studies is due to the different ages of participants, the temperament measures, and/or the different stimuli used across studies. One possible problem is that studies have often determined the temperament of child participants via ratings by teachers, even though research has consistently shown teachers have low agreement with other raters when it comes to rating the personality traits of their students (e.g., Rudasill et al., 2014). To the author's knowledge, no studies examining temperament and suggestibility have used self-reported measures, even though young children can provide reliable and valid self-reports so long as age-appropriate techniques are used (e.g., Measelle et al., 2005).

The two hypotheses of the study were as follows:

Overall, accuracy will be significantly higher in response to open-ended questions than closed-ended or misleading questions.

During closed-ended questions and misleading questions, certain temperament traits will significantly lessen overall accuracy further.



METHODOLOGY

A total of 202 participants (92 boys and 110 girls) took part in the study, recruited from seven different primary schools in Central Scotland. They were between the ages of 4 and 8 years old ($M = 5.88$, $SD = 1.27$). First, the children were asked, individually, to watch a bicycle theft video. Second, the children completed a self-report measure (the Temperament Assessment Tool for Children; Cotterill et al., 2020) for assessing six areas of temperament (activity, adaptability, distractibility, emotionality, persistence, and shyness). Third, the interviewer assessed the memory of the child via one of three interview formats: open-ended (e.g., 'Tell me who the bike belonged to. '), closed-ended (e.g., 'Did the bike belong to the girl or the boy?'), or misleading (e.g., 'The bike belonged to the boy, didn't it?').

RESULTS

Overall, children provided a significantly higher quantity of correct details in response to open-ended questions than misleading questions. Children reported significantly more errors in response to closed-ended and misleading questioning compared to open-ended questions, and significantly more in response to misleading questions compared to closed-ended. Furthermore, overall accuracy was significantly higher in the open-ended condition than in the closed-ended or misleading conditions, and significantly higher in the closed-ended condition than the misleading.

Accuracy could be predicted in the study to some extent by temperament traits. Children who were more distractible made more errors and were overall less accurate compared to less distractible children. Distractibility also positively correlated with errors in all three conditions and negatively correlated with overall accuracy in the closed-ended and misleading conditions. Furthermore, children within the misleading condition higher in adaptability and persistence gave a higher number of correct details (i.e., they were more resistant to being misled). Children lower in adaptability in the misleading condition also made more errors and were overall less accurate in their reports (i.e., they were more easily misled).

IMPACT

Overall, the results of the study suggest that witnesses who are less adaptable to new environments experience greater difficulty during retrieval of information when given misleading questions. Furthermore, as distractibility impacted on performance across all conditions it suggests that temperament characteristics limiting attention may cause greater difficulty during encoding and/or retrieval

of information. More research is needed to investigate what can be done to overcome these difficulties, and how interviews might be able to be tailored to suit child-witnesses based upon their temperament. For example, distractible children may perform better having several short breaks during the interview, and less adaptable children may provide more information having fewer environmental changes to adapt to (e.g., having their favourite toy present during interviews, conducting the interview in their bedroom). These are avenues for future research to investigate.

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Assessment of suicide risk in intimate partner abuse: a cross cultural comparison

Pamela Ritchie, Edinburgh Napier University

Pamela Ritchie is a second year Doctoral Research Student within the School of Health and Social Care at Edinburgh Napier University. Her thesis is investigating “An examination of the assessment of vulnerability for suicide for those who have experienced intimate partner abuse: A cross cultural comparison between Hong Kong and Scotland” and is funded through a Peter KK Lee Scholarship. Pamela’s supervision team comprises Dr. Jennifer Murray (Director of Studies; member of the SIPR Evidence and Investigation Network), Dr. Elizabeth Aston (Director of SIPR), and Dr. Rory McLean. Pamela holds an MSc in Psychology and Mental Health and a BA (Hons) in Social Sciences: Specialism Psychology. Pamela is a former representative for the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR); where she established the Edinburgh Universities Groupings Network.

Before beginning her PhD, Pamela was a researcher with the Medical Research Council on a number of interdisciplinary studies, including the: Gay Men’s Sexual Health Survey; Social Emotional Educational Development Project; GoWell Longitudinal Research Study; and the Football Fans In Training Study. She has previously volunteered at the Army Barracks in Collington, assisting Army Personnel as a mentor and as a befriender to those in the Learning Centre and the Personal Recovery Centre.

In June 2019 Pamela presented her work at the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services Conference in Canada, and this presentation helped to form the basis on which to develop the poster that she created for the SIPR PG conference in 2019. The research which Pamela has carried out today has focused on synthesising the literatures on Intimate Partner Abuse (IPA), vulnerability to suicide, and frontline responder responses to these across cultures.

To conduct research into Intimate Partner Abuse (IPA), it was essential to first underpin the vocabulary used and the significance of the differences between language and countries, using the more globally accepted terminology of ‘Domestic Abuse’. There are many proposed definitions and terms that are used globally when discussing Domestic Abuse. Domestic Abuse refers to all associated behaviours that occur within an intimate relationship which causes, physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship (WHO, 2012). Domestic Abuse can also be termed Intimate Partner Violence or, indeed, IPA

as a relatively new definition. IPA can be defined as any “incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners, regardless of gender or sexuality” (Department of Health, 2000).

There are many challenges in proposing the best definition when addressing the topic of Partner Violence; earlier research into this violence only accounted for cases of a female victim with a male perpetrator and did not factor in same sex couples or female perpetrators. The recent introduction of The Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act (2018) which came into force 1st April 2019, has provided Police Scotland the greatest legal powers to arrest and convict perpetrators of domestic abuse. This Domestic Abuse Act is the first of its kind to be introduced in Scotland to allow the judicial system the powers to arrest and convict perpetrators for coercive and controlling behaviour; a type of Domestic Abuse that has previously not been formally recognised within law enforcement and public health (Scottish Government 2018; Police Scotland 2016).

Despite the use of the term ‘Domestic Abuse’, within Scotland, any form of familial or inter-family abuse is not considered when discussing this Act or indeed any conviction that is imposed on a perpetrator of these forms of abuse. This Act is solely for the purpose of IPA. It is a terminology that Police Scotland would like to formally use, as it is the most appropriate term when discussing abuse that occurs within an intimate relationship. IPA fully encapsulates all aspects of abuse, including the use of psychological harm, which comprises coercive and controlling behaviours; that happens to victims and is often more challenging to evidence. For the purposes of the current research, the most appropriate terminology to employ is that which is also proposed by Police Scotland: IPA.

With the establishment of a definition of IPA acceptable to both the practice-focus and the academic aspects of the current PhD established, the planning and data collection can now begin. The current research will explore the lived experience of frontline responders in Scotland and in Hong Kong when they are responding to victims of IPA, and will explore their experiences of assessing risk and risk of suicide with this group.

Globally, there have been very few studies conducted to date that illustrates the correlation between intimate partner abuse and the risk for suicide. The literature that does exist is weighted in reference to antenatal care, postpartum females, adolescents and male perpetrators as those who die by suicide. This literature, however, provides an unwavering indication of the public health issue that is continuing to rise on a global scale. For instance, Pengpid et al. (2018) concluded that women who were sexually assaulted demonstrated a high possibility of reporting threatened or attempted suicide, further demonstrating a requirement for in-depth research to be conducted when addressing the challenges surrounding suicidality and intimate partner abuse. Similarly, McLaughlin et al. () concluded that their findings demonstrate the strong association between IPA and suicidality. The association between IPA and the impact on a victim's Mental Health are widely reported in Asian communities. Research conducted in India, South Korea and China all conveyed a strong correlation between physical and sexual abuse on victims' mental health. Emery et al. (2016) placed emphasis on the dangerous levels of IPA within China. It is therefore clear that victims of IPA across both Scotland and Hong Kong are at high risk of suicide, but there is a dearth of published research exploring this from either the victim or the frontline responders' perspective.

The current research will therefore carry out a documentary analysis on grey literature on how (or if) frontline responders assess risk for suicide in victims of IPA and will carry out in depth one to one interviews with frontline responders (police and ambulance staff) to learn more from their tacit knowledge in this area and their lived experiences. This will be carried out for both Scottish and Hong Kong contexts.

Ultimately the research hopes to identify areas of strengths and weaknesses across professions and shared understandings of the assessment for vulnerability of suicide when addressing intimate partner abuse victims to enrich and inform a unified best practice approach. The research will result in a greater insight into first responders' experiences of attending IPA calls and how they assess the risk for suicide in victims of IPA across cultures and professions.

Policing the front line of a public health crisis; Exploring knowledge and awareness of drug harm reduction across the community.

A qualitative study of police officer experiences in two Scottish cities

David Macdonald, University of the West of Scotland

David Macdonald is a retired Police Scotland Inspector in Greater Glasgow Division who undertook an MSc in contemporary drug and alcohol studies at UWS. Having attended many DRD's in his career he undertook a study into the knowledge and awareness of drug harm reduction amongst front line police officers in Dundee and Glasgow, two cities highlighted across the media as having significant deaths from the use of substances.

OVERVIEW

“Scotland has the highest level of Drug Related Deaths (DRDs) in Europe which prompted the Scottish Government to establish an expert group to tackle the emergency.

I have attended many DRDs and overdose situation throughout my police service and have witnessed the significant harm it creates, however, much of my learning of drug harm reduction was through academic study after retirement. I began to explore what do today's front line officers know focussing on Dundee and Glasgow where DRD have been highest.”

Harm reduction policies are a pragmatic approach to illicit drug use which aim to ameliorate the harms created by drug use (including reducing blood borne viruses as well as other health issues) as a response to more traditional prohibitionist or punitive measures (Hilton et al 2001, International Harm Reduction Association 2018). Police Officers enforcing drugs legislation are expected to save lives and protect vulnerable individuals, but this creates a tension in the expectations of their role from both a societal and an organisational perspective. Can we ever arrest our way out of this issue? Is it a Criminal Justice problem or a Public Health problem?

BACKGROUND

Scotland has 218 deaths per million population recorded in 2018, equating to a total of 1187 drug related deaths. (National Records of Scotland (2019), DRD report 2018). Drug related deaths (DRD) are either unintentional poisonings from opioids, or poly drug use with an opioid being a significant pharmacological contributor to the cause of the fatality. The reasons for such record numbers of DRD's are diverse and highly complex. There are no indicators as to why Scotland has three times the English ratio of drug related deaths per head of population (National Records of Scotland (2019), DRD report 2018)

There are calls for Westminster to amend the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (as amended) including from Scotland's Lord Advocate, to alleviate the harms that controlled substances have had on Scottish society, (Scottish Affairs Select Committee 9th July 2019).

AIM OF THE STUDY

I examined the knowledge and awareness of front-line officers towards drugs harm reduction and considered issues of role legitimacy and adequacy in dealing with an increasing number of public health incidents including overdose and drug deaths. It is widely known that around 80% of all calls to the police are non-crime matters and an alarming increase in 'concern for person' requests for assistance, including health crisis, mental health distress, drug related issues and overdose. (ACC Graham, Demand Led Policing, Jan 2019)

Police personnel may be first on the scene of an opioid overdose, which may be an opportunity to preserve life prior to the arrival of a paramedic or trained medical professional (Rando et al 2015). Officers encounter individuals in need of medical interventions every day and there are questions to be considered regarding legitimacy of police undertaking public health related interventions, but for which officers are often not trained to sufficiently deal with.

METHODS

This study adopted a qualitative approach, using four focus group interviews with a total of 28 front line constables and sergeants in Dundee and Glasgow to capture their comments, knowledge and opinions of drug policing and drug harm reduction. The mean length of service of participants was 10.5 years.

RESULTS

MAIN THEMES IDENTIFIED IN THE STUDY

- Drug 'lack of knowledge' and frustration with MDA 1971 enforcement
- Perception of role 'legitimacy & adequacy'
- Policing is now a health service, not crime investigation
- Experiences of Naloxone/ Ambulance Service protocol blurred
- Concerns about CAP's (complaints about police) and PIRC involvement (Police Ind Review Commissioner) if you do the right/wrong action
- Senior Officer scrutiny / review of actions – always going to be criticised
- Use of Discretion is hugely problematic with drug policing
- Referring to other agencies esp. health – very difficult
- Day to day reality on the streets / normalisation of overdose & death

The research revealed that officers have a basic awareness but little knowledge of Harm Reduction. They don't feel trained or equipped to operate effectively, nor did the front-line officers feel they have senior officers trust. Whilst there is an expectation to 'do the right thing', this becomes blurred when it comes to possession of controlled drugs and overdose/DRD scenarios. Failure to follow a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will always leave individual officers open to misconduct, therefore a 'pragmatic approach' to dealing with drug policing cannot occur.

Many officers felt conflicted in the police v public expectations on what their role should be, i.e the preservation of life or enforcement of drug legislation. In many urban locations it is relatively 'easy' to find drug possession cases but demands on officer's time to respond to 'concern for person' incidents mean that the drug policing tactics of even 5 years ago no longer occur. Drug search warrants are seldom enforced (in the opinion of participants) and are more of an exception

than the rule in 2019, yet our communities feel blighted by drug concerns and seek the police to enforce drug legislation and shut down dealers.

Officers feel that role perceptions are blurred in a changing public health environment, with greater emphasis of health interventions rather than traditional policing roles of investigating crimes and providing 'community reassurance'.

Strong feelings were expressed regarding any 'overt' health intervention particularly use of a needle – apparent with discussions around use of an EpiPen or intramuscular Naloxone. Some consideration that intranasal Naloxone would be beneficial but only if significant training and possible legal protections were afforded (fear of prosecution / death at hands of the police)

Opinions were expressed that opportunities are potentially missed to save lives or refer individuals with chronic addiction to health services, whether local GP's, addiction services or clinics. We have the interim vulnerable persons database, but some participants feel we miss the chance to refer individuals with critical substance use issues to specialist help unless from a custody brief intervention situation.

CONCLUSION

The focus group sessions identified officer frustrations of dealing with health issues outwith the traditional perceptions of policing and highlighted the intransigence of current drug legislation and the demands placed on officers to act appropriately in line with SOP's and senior officer expectations. Little or no knowledge of drug harm reduction policies and practises which exist in our communities.

Training needs identified in overdose identification and aftercare as well as better understanding of current drug trends, identification of substances, drug jargon and paraphernalia.

Further research required to establish if current policing model is 'fit for purpose' in 21st Century Scotland and whether the role of the constable is eroding from traditional expectations and values.



international engagement



Hon Derek Penman
QPM, Chair of the
International Advisory
Committee

This year we have taken the opportunity to revisit and refresh the SIPR International Advisory Committee, (IAC), whose membership is drawn from relevant national and international organisations and comprises individuals of international standing, with significant experience

in academia or policing.

Our current membership is:

- Hon. Professor Derek Penman QPM (University of Dundee) - CHAIR
- Dr Nick Bland (Scottish Government)
- Professor Nick Crofts (Director, Global Law Enforcement and Public Health Association)
- Professor John Firman (American University, Washington, D.C.)
- Dr Victoria Herrington (Australian Institute of Police Management)
- Dr Vesa Huotari (POLAMK - The Police College of Finland)
- Professor Sofie De Kimpe (Free University Brussels)
- Dr Cynthia Lum (George Mason University, USA)

- Professor Monique Marks (Durban University of Technology)
- Dr Vesa Muttillainen (POLAMK - The Police College of Finland)
- Dr Rick Muir (Police Foundation, UK)
- Haavard M Reksten (Norwegian Police University College)
- Martin Smith (Scottish Police Authority)
- Professor Richard Southby (The George Washington University)
- Rachel Tuffin OBE (College of Policing, UK)

Our purpose is to provide professional support and advice to the SIPR Director, Executive Committee and Board of Government on measures that will assist SIPR and its members to deliver the maximum impact from its work both nationally and internationally. We exist solely to provide support and advice, and do not form part of the formal governance, accountability or performance management mechanisms for SIPR. At our initial “virtual” meeting in February 2020, we agreed a new Terms of Reference and committed amongst other things:

- To advise on the development and implementation of strategy, supporting SIPR to achieve its objectives and acting as a critical friend in terms of the overall shape, academic direction and practical impact of its research and other activities.
- To encourage wider engagement by national and international policing partners and key

audiences in the activities and opportunities for research co-production, knowledge exchange and enhancing police professionalism, offering pathways into user groups and relevant national and international stakeholders.

- To support opportunities for income generation, funding and enhancing the international reputation of SIPR and its members; building capability and capacity to co-ordinate bids and successfully deliver international development work in policing, internal security and criminal justice.
- To act as ambassadors and promote the objectives of SIPR; networking both nationally and internationally with key stakeholders, and where possible attending key events and networking with key audiences.
- To advise the Director on any action to be taken on specific aspects of the SIPR Work Programme and the work of the different activity strands.
- To engage, where relevant and practicable, with specific activity strands linked to IAC members work and interests, in a voluntary capacity.

Although our energy this year has been spent largely on refreshing membership and agreeing our terms of reference, our members have been adding value to SIPR. This included offering advice to the Scottish Police Authority on international performance management policies, undertaking assessments of the

applications for SIPR match funded studentships, supporting the Law Enforcement and Public Health Conference, facilitating a visiting fellowship, involvement with the Chinese delegation and developing closer working relationships with Finland.

Looking forward, there is great enthusiasm amongst members to not only draw on international experience to support SIPR research and inform policing practice in Scotland, but also to share the valuable research and innovation in policing within Scotland for the wider benefit of policing across the world. We are especially keen to support access to other to international policing communities and groups and bring these together in collaborative and comparative projects. Indeed, there may be an opportunity to build on the experience of SIPR in Law Enforcement and Public Health and develop stronger international links for policing responses to COVID 19. This could potentially draw together and showcase internationally the innovative approaches of the Scottish Police Authority around independent oversight and disseminate evidence-based research on the effectiveness and impact of policing the pandemic by Police Scotland.

IAC Members acknowledge the energy and leadership from Dr Liz Aston in working across all SIPR stakeholders, developing the 5-year strategy and agreeing the four key objectives of Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning & Innovation and Partnerships. We particularly welcome the development of the SIPR Annual Plan 2020-21, which for the first time provides an accessible, forward looking and costed plan for SIPR activities. This will allow IAC members to better align our research interests, expertise and professional networks for the benefit of SIPR. Our next activity will be to hold a “virtual” workshop in the coming months to identify thematic issues of interest to IAC Members and potentially establish sub-groups or small collaborations.

It is a great privilege to chair the IAC and work with such a wide range of distinguished and experienced colleagues from across the world. Although we have only recently been brought together, there is tremendous enthusiasm amongst everyone to support the work of SIPR and I very much look forward to us working together during 2020-21 and growing our international reach.

International links with SIPR

Jarmo Houtsonen, Police University College, Finland

I spent a very constructive four-month stay at Edinburgh Napier University and SIPR between August and November in 2019. Well established cooperative relations between the Police University College of Finland (POLAMK) and SIPR, culminating in a cooperative agreement in February 2019, provided a necessary foundation for my visit. SIPR's new Director Liz Aston kindly invited me to Napier and my own boss at POLAMK, Director Kimmo Himberg showed green light. Luckily, I was also able to get financial support from the Finnish National Agency for Education's program for government officers.

POLAMK's cooperation with Scottish Universities and policing researchers started some years ago through the EPIC network with the Founding Director of SIPR, Professor Nick Fyfe playing a key role. Later this led collaboration in international research and development projects, such as Unity on community policing, Surveillance on legitimacy and accountability of Internet surveillance and IMPRODOVA on domestic abuse and cooperation between frontline responders. In addition to Napier, we have enjoyed working with individuals from University of Dundee, Edinburgh University, Glasgow University and Police Scotland. During the past nine years or so, we have grown to respect our Scottish colleagues as inventive, hardworking and reliable partners.

Napier School of Applied Sciences received me extremely well. The University offered me an office and all other necessary facilities for my work. There were no practical problems whatsoever, and I could start working immediately as I arrived. Although August is an extremely busy festival month in Edinburgh, I managed to get a wonderful flat in a Georgian tenement house in New Town. From there it was easy to commute to Sighthill campus by a tram and explore the wonders of Edinburgh and Scotland.

The purpose of my visit was to get a better understanding of SIPR and police research in Scotland. In addition, I naturally wanted to develop my skills as a



researcher, get to know people and explore possible common research interests and then bring new ideas back home for improving research and development at POLAMK. In practice, my work consisted of shadowing and supporting the work of Liz and Monica Boyle, who is a Knowledge Exchange and Business Manager of SIPE. More specifically, utilizing POLAMK's recent results of strategy work and international audit, I tried to offer ideas and feedback for planning and developing SIPR's research strategy, action plan and quality assessment. Furthermore, I was also kindly invited to participate in some interesting meetings, including Executive Committee and Thematic Networks.

My work at Napier was quite free and flexible, and I was not strictly tied to schedules other than few meetings. Therefore, I had time to continue working with my own projects, which was excellent, since two of them involved some Scottish partners too. Furthermore, during my visit, I had an opportunity to talk about some preliminary research findings at a SIPR research seminar and at a seminar for doctoral students of Criminology at the University of Edinburgh. I was also invited to give a lecture on preventative policing in Finland as a part of lecture series for Criminology students at Napier.

SIPR and POLAMK have many common interests. Both SIPR and POLAMK focus on applied research on policing that aims to be socially relevant and effective. Both SIPR and POLAMK strive for improving the dialogue between research, practice and policy. In the future, both organizations want to emphasize the importance of innovations in policing too. The general organization of work, including day-to-day practice at office and the management of work, seems very similar in Scotland and Finland. There are also some differences. For instance, I noticed that Scots are good at bringing people from various sectors together to discuss and exchange their views on matters related to policing.

Research at POLAMK is carried out in a Research Department that is part of the University College and therefore locates firmly within the police administration, whereas in Scotland independent research universities collaborate with the police in a network form. Both ways of organizing research have their strong points and can produce solid results. There are, however, also potential weaknesses in both models. On the one hand, the institutional status of a network such as SIPR is perhaps more independent from the police, but at the same time without an independent legal status it is fragile to changing situations. On the other hand, the legal status of POLAMK is strong, but it can be susceptible for criticism of not producing neutral and independent research. Consequently, SIPR needs to prove that it is worth public investment, whereas POLAMK has to convince that its research is independent of police influence.

The most important aspect of my visit to Napier and SIPR were all the wonderful people I met and with whom I was able to exchange ideas. I want to use this opportunity to thank you all for your kindness and support. I hope that whenever we meet again ***we'll take a cup of kindness yet for auld lang syne.***

The International Law Enforcement and Public Health (LEPH) conference 2019, Edinburgh

Inga Heyman and **Nadine Dougall**, Scottish Centre for Law Enforcement and Public Health, Edinburgh Napier University

October 2019 saw the Global Law Enforcement and Public Health Association, and hosts Edinburgh Napier University, join with Police Scotland, the Scottish Government, NHS Scotland and COSLA, to welcome 500 international delegates from 50 countries, to LEPH2019. The biennial three-day conference explored the complex and diverse intersections of law enforcement and public health (LEPH).

LEPH2019 was another important step in further understanding the intersection between police and other law enforcement personnel and those individuals and organisations delivering public health programs in the community. The coming together of law enforcement and public health is critically important. It is crucial that we recognise and acknowledge the common ground we share. In times of austerity, unrest and complex individual and community problems, the significance of inter-sectoral approaches could never be more vital. Arguably, collaboration is sometimes easier said than done. Different organisational and professional cultures, educational, financial and regulatory systems, and roles and responsibilities can challenge cooperation. It would be all too easy to remain in our sectors. Yet, individually no organisation can address complex and often wicked societal problems. Real and lasting change can be made by working together.

LEPH2019 brought to life opportunities for coproduction through collaborative leadership. The key strength of this unique event was the diversity

of themes across the law enforcement and public health intersect. This brought together a rich interdisciplinary international community of practitioners, organization leaders, people with lived experience of the LEPH interface, policy makers, researchers and academics. Through knowledge exchange, debate and discussion the conference aimed for international, national and local relationships to be strengthened to make real and lasting change to people's lives.

The key theme for LEPH2019 was 'Collaborative Leadership' which built on previous conferences that described and analysed the issues, examined a range of actual and possible responses and touched on leadership in policy and practice.

Together delegates dissected the issues and answered questions, such as:

- Why is the obvious intersection of law enforcement (especially police) and public health so inadequately recognised and poorly understood?
- Why is the marginalisation of certain populations the enemy of security and health?
- Can inclusive policing really work to overcome marginalisation?
- What actually works 'on the ground' and in practice?
- Can you help build police-public health partnerships that are effective, accountable, sustainable and inclusive?





A key highlight of the conference was the oration given by Professor Sir Harry Burns FRSE, Professor of Global Public Health, University of Strathclyde. His oration titled: Well-being: what is it and how does society create it?- challenged delegates to consider reimagining the police and public health intersect to support peoples immediate and long-term well-being more effectively.

In addition, a series of satellite events ran prior to the conference focussing on specific areas of LEPH. These included gender in public Health and safety, the mental health summit - policing, mental health and the Emergency Department, the 5th LEAHN Consultation: Law Enforcement, Drugs and Harm Reduction, cross-global collaborations among prosecutors and policy leaders, and a pre-conference PhD student workshop hosted by SIPR PhD students and the SIPR Education and Leadership Thematic network.

SIPR played a key role in the conference organisation and co-hosted, with Police Scotland, a networking reception for international delegates.

Building on the success of LEPH2019, a two day four nations LEPH conference will be held in February 2020. The 6th International LEPH conference will be hosted online in March 2021.

National Summit: Mental health, distress and the Emergency Department

Nadine Dougall & Inga Heyman, Scottish Centre for Law Enforcement & Public Health (SCLEPH), Edinburgh Napier University

A National Summit on mental health, distress and Emergency Departments was held on 18th October 2019. This was a collaborative event lead by SCLEPH, the Global Law Enforcement and Public Health Association (GLEPHA) Mental Health Special Interest Group, and the Scottish Government.

It is widely known that current pathways for people who present with mental health problems, distress or suicidal behaviour to front line responders and A&E departments are sub-optimal. This issue profoundly affects outcomes for people, and impacts on service resources including Police Scotland, Scottish Ambulance Service, NHS and NHS24. Scotland's suicide rates increased by 15% in 2018 to 784 deaths (1). Around 31% of deaths by suicide in Scotland have attended A&E in the 3 months prior to death (2). More than half (58%) of deaths by suicide that occurred within 3 months of last discharge, did so after discharge from general hospital, not psychiatric hospital (3). Although suicide is relatively rare, it is representative of a much larger vulnerable population.

From a Police Scotland perspective, 92% of those transported under a place of safety order were not judged by Doctors who assessed them as requiring hospital detention (4), while the Scottish Ambulance Service in one year assessed 6,802 people as 'psychiatric emergencies', half transported to A&E, and 8% taking their own lives during the following year (5).

Given these increasing concerns, there was a strong need to consider how to overhaul ways of working between agencies to ensure human rights requirements, which emphasise the need to protect and support respect for the views of a person in distress (6). This National Summit was held to address this, and builds on previous SCLEPH-led multi-agency (7) and GLEPHA international collaborative work on mental health crises (8). Around 85 lead stakeholders attended from Police Scotland, Scottish Ambulance Service, A&E and mental health services, NHS24, Scottish Government leads and experts by experience.

The event consensus findings were summarised as a Communique (paper available on request). Summit participants agreed that urgent, determined collaborative action was needed to improve care pathways. Delegates agreed that no one service can meet the needs of people and made a commitment to ongoing collaborative work with the aim of reforming the systems.

Seven key areas were highlighted for action:

1. Reducing police time in A&E and a more sophisticated A&E triage system to a system not constrained by the 4 hour waiting time metric.
2. Better managing intoxication and distress in A&E, with agreement needed on what constitutes intoxication and how this should be assessed.
3. Finding alternative care pathways ideally centred around co-located community hub services, with A&E a last resort.
4. Establishing alternative safe spaces to A&E, depending on level of risk to self or others.
5. Better management of discharge from A&E, with follow-up after discharge, with active signposting and handover to other agencies, and in consideration of a peer support model.
6. Improving referral pathways for children and young people, with emphasis on prevention and early intervention.
7. Improved information and data sharing, with people who use services expecting sharing of information (with consent), and improved use of advanced directives that can be accessed by relevant services.

Delegates were committed to urgent collaborative action to improve care pathways and outcomes for people. A full report is forthcoming and will be circulated widely.

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Police Stops COST Action (PolStops)

Dr Liz Aston, Edinburgh Napier University

Since its launch in 2018, Scottish academics and practitioners have been involved in the **Police Stops COST Action (PolStops)**, which brings together researchers and other experts from 29 countries to investigate police stop and search methods. It is chaired by Prof Sofie de Kimpe (Vrije Universiteit Brussels), who now also serves on SIPR's International Advisory Committee. This capacity building network aims to exchange and deepen our knowledge and understanding of police stops across Europe. It is gathering evidence on the legal powers officers have and how they use them. The Action is also focused on understanding the experiences of those who are stopped by police and its impact on public confidence. Legal and political scrutiny of these practices is also of importance.

Drs Megan O'Neill, Kath Murray and Liz Aston were involved in establishing the network and securing European funding for the Action. Dr O'Neill co-leads the working group on police practices, and members of Police Scotland's National Stop Search Unit (NSSU) have been involved in supporting the work of the Action. Dr Aston co-leads the working group on governing police stops, and Dr Genevieve Lennon (University of Strathclyde) is a key member. Involvement in this network enables the sharing of learning around reforms to police stop and search practices and oversight. It is also facilitating comparative work on stops in the context of policing of COVID-19.



PolStops meeting in Ghent in September 2019

partnership examples

SIPR is strengthened through its network of partnerships spanning government, private, civil-society and third sectors. In 2019/20 we were fortunate to co-produce valuable events, projects, and activities with several partners, and have highlighted some of these activities below.

In 2020/21 SIPR will embark on a mapping project to represent our wider partnerships and connections and we are always keen to link in with any and all relevant collaborators so if you would like to work with SIPR, please get in touch at m.boyle@napier.ac.uk.



The Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR) and SIPR enjoy a strong working relationship. From SIPR's creation, the SCCJR has played an important role in the institute, providing guidance through our Executive Committee and collaborating on several events and activities. In January 2020, Dr Alistair Fraser took over as Director of the SCCJR, following in the large footsteps left by Professors Sarah Armstrong and Michele Burman. We invited Dr Fraser to share some thoughts on the SIPR-SCCJR relationship.

"Like SIPR, SCCJR is a large cross-institutional network composed of researchers from the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling and Strathclyde. I first heard of SCCJR back in 2005, as a Masters student, and thought instantly 'that's for me'. Now fifteen years later, the same is still true. There is incredible richness, generosity, and intellectual energy in the work of SCCJR. Over the last months, under lockdown, I have been meeting with SCCJR colleagues to develop a refreshed sense of our work and practice. It has been a humbling experience. It is really quite an amazing bunch of folk – critical, creative, and collaborative – and I look forward to finding new ways of working together to make contributions to academic and public debate.

*As part of this, I am pleased that the long working relationship between SCCJR and SIPR remains in such good health. Critical work on policing has seldom been more urgent, and this year there have been a number of events and activities that have created much-needed space for dialogue on issues of policing, crime and justice. For example, Dr Julie Berg (Glasgow) coordinated a book talk by Diarmaid Harkin (Deakin) who spoke about his book, *Private Security and Domestic Violence* (Routledge); SCCJR/*

*Glasgow Sociology also hosted Dr Matt Bacon (Sheffield) who gave a talk titled *New Directions in the Policing of Drugs*. Latterly, we were grateful to Dr Liz Aston for contributing a blog entry to the SCCJR blog series, on *Covid-19 Implications for Policing*.*

In an increasingly precarious job-market, we recognise our commitment and responsibility to our PGR community beyond the PhD. I'm happy to say that Scottish Justice Fellow scheme, a joint venture between SCCJR, SIPR and Scottish Government, will be renewed this year. The scheme will provide funding for new PhD graduates to pursue career-development opportunities through engagement with policy, practice and public audiences. In the first round, led by Sarah Armstrong, fellows were matched with one policy and one academic mentor, spending a half day in Government offices and time with a writing coach and editor to sharpen their work. The first cohort produced briefings, podcasts, infographics, toolkits and guides, short fact sheets, and more.

Before starting my academic career I worked as an intelligence analyst for Strathclyde Police, and know first-hand some of the challenges associated with policing. At the same time, from my experiences as a youth worker, I know that young people's trust in the police can be brittle and fragile. I am starting a new research project that seeks to explain reductions in youth violence in Scotland in recent years, and an understanding of the role of the police – and their relationships with communities – will be a central part of the project. Both in this, and my wider role with SCCJR, I look forward to open, constructive and critical conversations to better understand crime and justice in Scotland."

THE CENTRE FOR TRANSLATION & INTERPRETING STUDIES IN SCOTLAND (CTISS)

<https://ctiss.hw.ac.uk/>

CTISS is the Centre for Translation & Interpreting Studies in Scotland at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh. Our mission is to study institutions and individuals through the lens of multilingualism and multiculturalism, so we can become better informed about how societies function across different languages and cultures. Our strengths lie in Translation, Interpreting and Sign Language research, including aspects related to theory, practice, pedagogy and technologies, among others, in different settings and genres, as we build on new, innovative areas of research in order to create and change knowledge that benefits multicultural society. Police interpreting is one of our foci, with researchers collaborating with Police Scotland and other police forces in innovative national and international research and training projects, such as the ImPLI Project (2011-2012) on Improving Police and Legal Interpreting; JUSTISIGNS 1 (2016-2017), a project focused on building competencies for sign language interpreting in legal settings; and JUSTISIGNS 2 (in progress) builds on Justisigns 1 to create training tools and resources for policing services and interpreting when dealing with victims of gender-based violence who are deaf or non-native language users.

CTISS researchers are involved in research studies like the one presented in this article, and we have seen the successful completion of two PhD thesis

on police interpreting in the past three years. Eloísa Monteoliva-García (2017) examined authentic bilingual police interviews with suspects in Scotland to study stand-by interpreting (2017), and Robert Skinner (2020) explored how video-mediated interpreting services may be utilised to facilitate access to Police Scotland services to deaf citizens. In addition to these two PhD studies, three MSc dissertations on police interpreting have been completed in the 2019-2020 academic year. Laura Heredia's dissertation contributes to the discussion of "role" within police interpreting settings through an analysis of the different perceptions of the concept of "role" among police officers and interpreters with experience in remote encounters in Spain; Linda Hacker's study compared British, German, and Spanish police officers' perceptions of interpreter-mediated interviews, with a focus on interpreter provision, how investigative interviews are conducted, and officers' opinions towards working with interpreters; and Manuel Corpas' study explored police interpreters' views on the impact of non-verbal communication in their work and their ways of dealing with challenges linked to it, revealing that police interpreters not only are aware of the importance of gaze, gestures, positioning of participants and silence in the interview room, but they also possess a series of skills and techniques to manage these resources.



The SCSN www.safercommunitiesScotland.org is the national forum for anyone who is responsible for the development of community safety at both local and national level, in the private, public and voluntary sector. We are the strategic voice for community safety in Scotland and by working collaboratively with our members and partner agencies, we champion community safety and influence the shaping and development of national policy and local delivery. In 2019 we became an umbrella organisation for community safety, also hosting Neighbourhood Watch Scotland and Home Safety Scotland.

SCSN is funded by the Scottish Government to act as an intermediary between them and the 32 Community Safety Partnerships across Scotland. Each partnership as well as a range of other organisations are members of SCSN.

Policing is an important part of creating safer communities and it has always been important for SCSN and SIPR to have an effective relationship. Both organisations have worked together for a number of years with a meaningful and mutually beneficial relationship. In the past we have collaborated on knowledge exchange activities between our respective networks; SCSN influencing some of the wider considerations about police, policing and community safety and SIPR research influencing evidence-informed safer communities' policy-making and practice.

We were pleased to strengthen this relationship over the past year by expanding our knowledge exchange activities, planning for an 'academic takeover' of SCSN's newsletter and connecting with researchers and other research collaboratives in the UK. SCSN have also supported a bid for a Research Centre of Excellence in Protecting Citizens Online of which one of the SIPR partners is an applicant.

In the future we are looking forward to continuing to bring conversations about policing and community safety closer together and build on our efforts to bring practise and research closer together from these sectors.

We are excited to continue our conversations about incorporating community safety into higher education and other learning institutions, and look forward to working with SIPR in 2021.



REPORT FROM THE JOINT SIPR/ DRSN EVENT: APPROACHES TO THE POLICING OF DRUGS

Introduction

Co-organised by SIPR and DRNS the purpose of this event was to bring together a range of stakeholders including representatives from Police forces across the UK, academia, government, NHS, and third sector organisations to facilitate the sharing of research, wider knowledge and views regarding the policing of drugs.

The event sought to inform developments in Scottish Police and practice and examined the intersection of policing, public health and harm reduction. The programme was designed to share knowledge from various jurisdictions and support a discussion among people from various backgrounds, organisations and disciplines.

Included below are some of the key points made throughout the day. All presentations are available on the SIPR website.

1. The role of policing in public health approaches to the drug problem: International evidence

Presented by Dr Liz Aston, Edinburgh Napier University and Dr Maria Fotopoulou, University of Stirling

Liz and Maria presented a range of international drugs policy issues and examples, highlighting four main points, that:

- Policy may be harmful in itself
- Police can play a key role in changing this
- In the current context, police can work to alter the risk environment
- There is a need to consider not only the evidence base but also how to change practice as well as policy, bringing frontline police and public engagement to the fore.

Portugal was cited as an example of successful decriminalisation policy implementation, but it was noted that this was one component in a more holistic package of developments that included harm reduction and treatment developments, along with employment and housing initiatives.

2. Police Scotland: plans and approach to the drug problem

Presented by ACC Gary Ritchie, Police Scotland

ACC Ritchie discussed the policing of drugs from a Scottish perspective, outlining key factors including:

- Policing in the context of increasing demands and resource pressures
- The principles of Policing
- The benefits of a whole-system approach
- The meaning and implementation of 'public health informed policing'

It was noted that the focus of drugs policing in Scotland is increasingly directed higher up the supply chain, at the level of organised crime involvement. Police Scotland recognise that many people who use drugs have complex histories and personal circumstances surrounding their drug use. Police officers should, and increasingly do, understand the wider consequences of enforcement decisions.

Discussions focussed on a range of harm reduction-informed approaches, including diversion from the criminal justice system, which could be introduced and/or more consistently implemented across the UK. In relation to whole system approaches, examples were given of good local practices including Dundee where Police, Health, Social Work and academics regularly share information on overdoses and suspected drug-deaths to improve harm reduction messages and inform more effective service responses.



3. Public health approach to policing of drugs and models in England

Presented by Dr Matthew Bacon, University of Sheffield

Matt summarised the principles of harm reduction / public health-informed policing and discussed existing diversion approaches practiced by several police forces across England.

It was raised that decriminalisation citing the harm associated with alcohol as an example. Also noted was that not all drug use is problematic or associated with adverse life experiences; the majority of drug use is recreational and not necessarily associated with harms.

4. Public health policing on the ground

Presented by DCI Jason Kew, Thames Valley Police

Jason outlined exemplars of effective public health-informed practices that reduce harms for people who use drugs. These include diversion from the criminal justice system, provision of naloxone, heroin assisted treatment, drug checking and safe consumption facilities. Some of these are currently operational in areas of the UK and there is potential to implement learning from these and international projects more widely. His presentation ended with a call for policy makers, service planners and providers to "listen to the evidence" of what works.

Discussions focussed on the barriers and facilitators to public health approaches in Scotland. There was an appetite to see a range of approaches and interventions delivered in Scotland, some of which could be implemented within the current legal framework whilst others would depend on legislative change at Westminster and/or devolution of competence to the Scottish Parliament. The findings of the Scottish Affairs Committee inquiry into Problem Drug Use in Scotland regarding a potential safe consumption facility in Glasgow was cited as an example of this.

DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS

The session concluded with a discussion on:

- How can a public health approach be operationalised?
- What are the facilitators and the barriers to such an approach?
- What can we do as individuals to move towards this approach?

It was noted that the policing of drugs is a complex problem with nuanced and interrelated issues. Communication and collaboration between sectors is vital and emerging responses should be informed by engagement and collaboration between Police, academics and third sector organisations.

Although there is a growing body of evidence in the field, a key challenge is that many people make judgements and decisions based on ingrained beliefs, values and organisational cultures which can be slow to change.

Although there are many encouraging examples of progressive and effective approaches being implemented by officers, forces and partnerships, these are not yet reflected in wider organisational objectives and metrics. For example, high-level police performance is primarily assessed with reference to crime-related figures. Police are increasingly asked and willing to contribute to drugs harm reduction and public health benefits, but there is limited scope for this contribution to be recognised and valued within current frameworks.

There is an opportunity and need to further develop information-sharing and utilisation across organisations, including the Police. Scotland is a world leader in health data linkage and this experience could support including police drug-related data to help inform the national response to drug-related harms.

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